Board of Trade Journal

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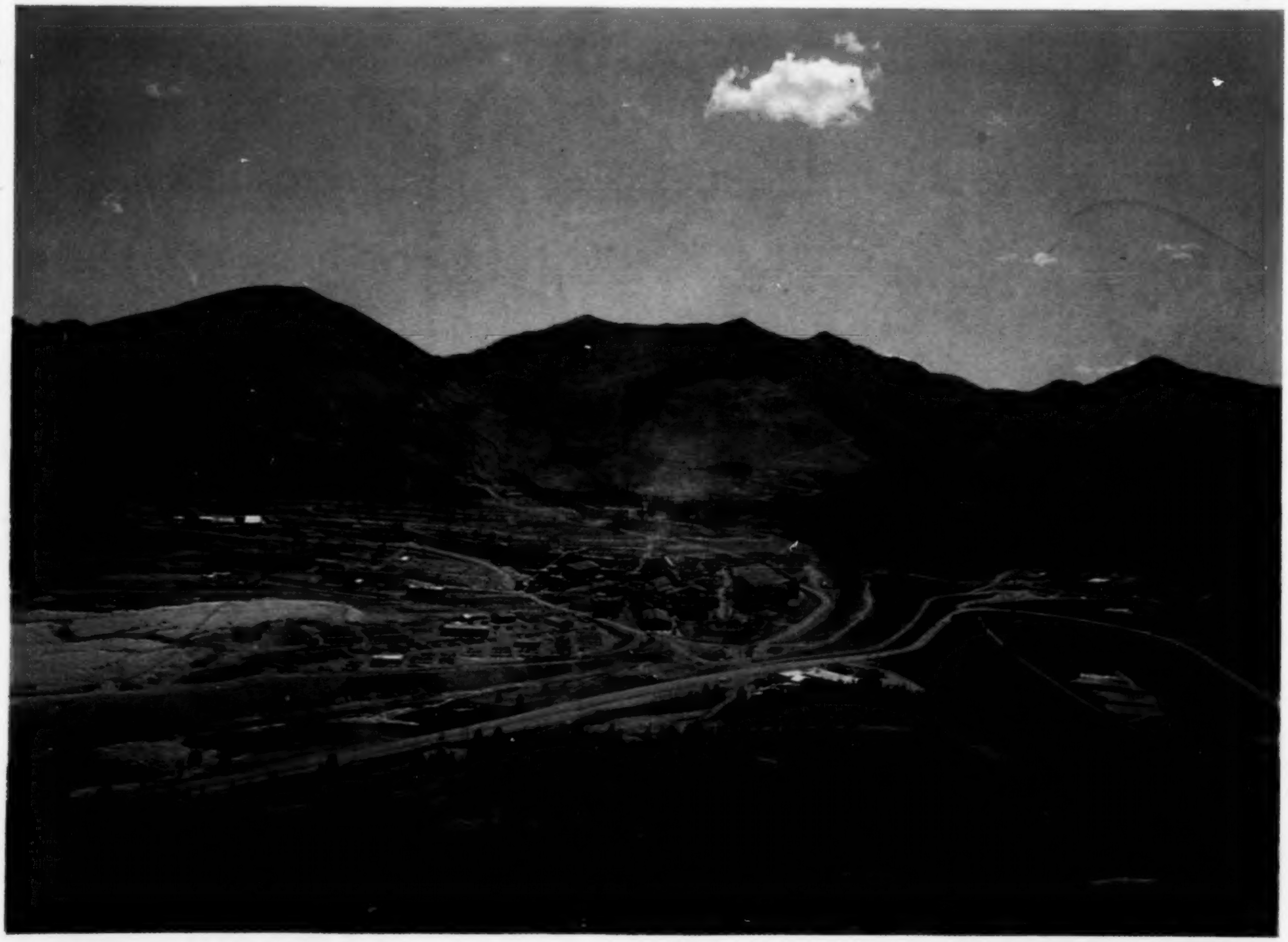

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American Metal Climax's, molybdenum mine on the Continental Divide at Climax, Colorado, is the world's largest-known deposit of molybdenum. Producing molybdenum ore at the rate of 42,000 tons per day, the mine's production of contained molybdenum is currently 50 million lb. per year. Concentrate from the Climax mine is an important input for the production of ferro-molybdenum by Minworth Metals Ltd., Stowmarket and Birmingham. An essential alloying element for steel, molybdenum increases corrosion resistance, strength, toughness and allows heavier sections to the through-hardened than can be done in unalloyed, plain-carbon steel. Ferrotungsten, another steel additive, is also produced by Minworth using tungsten concentrate derived as a by-product of Climax ore.

Minworth Metals Ltd., a division of AMAX (American Metal Climax Inc.), exports ferromolybdenum to all markets all over the world, including Canada, Australia, India, Spain, Finland and Norway.

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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ENTRY PERMITS FOR NIGERIA

The operative date for the requirement of an entry permit into Nigeria (see page 406) has been changed to September 1, 1969.

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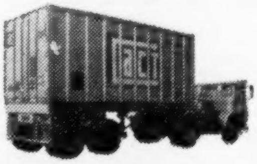

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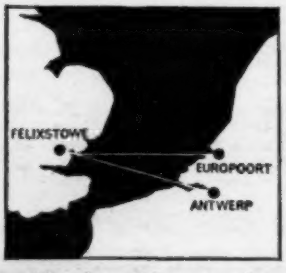

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TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN EEC COUNTRIES

Belgium: the market for capital goods

By Peter Corley, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Brussels

Articles in this series have so far covered the market in France for British consumer goods (July 16), and capital goods (July 9); the markets for consumer and capital goods in the Federal Republic of Germany (February 28, March 14, and May 2), and capital and consumer goods in the Netherlands (June 18 and June 25 respectively). This article will be followed by an appraisal of the market in Belgium for consumer goods and future articles will deal with Luxembourg and Italy.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME to sell capital goods in Belgium. Since September, 1968, orders for plant and machinery have been running at a very high level, comparable to that at the end of 1963 and the beginning of 1964, a period of high cyclical expansion. Order books are lengthening; in February, 1969, the Belgium metal processing industry, foreign orders included, had an average of 6.1 months work on the order books as compared with 4.9 months on the books in February, 1968. In January, 1969, 35-40 per cent of all. Belgium enterprises were working at a full capacity and overall Belgium industry was working at 84 per cent capacity. Gross national product in 1969 at constant prices is expected to increase by about 5 per cent over the 1968 level.

In 1968 Belgium imported £43 million of mechanical and electrical machinery of which 40 per cent by value came from Germany, 15 per cent from the Netherlands, about 11 per cent each from France and the United States, 8.5 per cent from Britain, 6 per cent from Italy and 8.5 per cent from all other countries. The principal items making up the imports from Britain were:

	£ million
Internal combustion engines (for assembly)	4·4
Agricultural machinery and equipment	2·2
Earthmoving machinery	2·0
Electrical parts for cars (for assembly)	1·9
Textile machinery	2·5
Metalworking machinery	1·2
Pumps for air and liquid	0·8
Equipment for rolling mills	0·75
Valves	0·6
Papermaking machinery	0·6
Printing machinery	0·5

There is a considerable fund of goodwill towards Britain and Belgian industrialists are very willing to consider buying British plant and machinery. But British goods have to compete over the barrier of the EEC Common External Tariff and it would be strange if Belgium imports of plant and machinery did not come mainly and increasingly from within the Common Market. If price were in fact the sole consideration British capital equipment would be at a strong disadvantage. But Belgium depends for her prosperity on her exports to an even greater extent than the United Kingdom and Belgium firms are therefore particularly concerned to ensure that the plant and machinery they install will enable them to maintain their competitive position. (In 1967 Belgian exports amounted to 36 per cent of GNP compared with 13 per cent for the UK). Consequently in studying alternative equipment Belgian firms tend to attach more importance to the quality of the machine and the after-sales service offered by the manufacturer than to the price, provided that this is not too far out of line with the prices of competing machines. Thus British equipment which can offer advantages by way of superior productivity, durability, good after-sales service, etc. need not necessarily be hampered by the Common External Tariff. But in order to compete effectively on the Belgian market there is not satisfactory alternative to representation here either by an agent or by a subsidiary or associated company. Whatever form the representation takes it must include provision for an efficient after-sales service and the rapid supply of spare parts since Belgian firms are accustomed to a high standard in this respect

Nearly 50 delegates – IR Europe personnel and representatives from IR distributors throughout Western Europe – assembled in Brussels early this summer for an International Rectifier European sales conference. Delegates were addressed by Sir William Garrett, chairman of International Rectifier (Great Britain) and IR Europe who said that the company planned a 25 per cent sales increase in 1967/68.

BELGIUM: THE MARKET FOR CAPITAL GOODS, *continued*

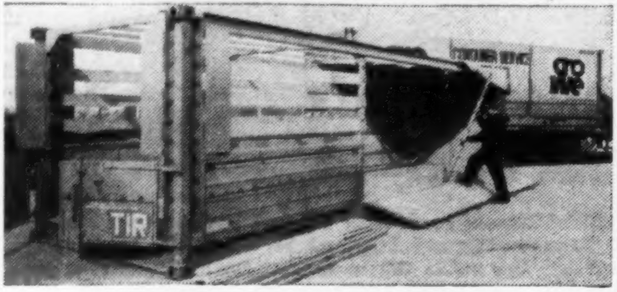
particularly from German suppliers. On deliveries no useful generalization can be made about what is an acceptable waiting period in view of the differing requirements of different Belgian firms for their equipment. What is, however, unequivocally clear is that a supplier who fails to meet a delivery commitment is unlikely to get the chance to tender again, and it is therefore unfortunate that British firms have gained a reputation for being unreliable in this respect.

Increasing number of subsidiaries

Apart from Belgian owned industry there is an increasing number of manufacturing subsidiaries of British and other overseas firms which have set up in Belgium. The Belgian Government has adopted policies designed to attract investment by foreign firms in Belgium and last year the construction of 66 new industrial establishments was announced involving a total investment of £67 million. twenty of these new establishments were set up by American parent companies, thirteen by Netherlands companies, seven by French companies, five by British companies and four by German companies. Generally speaking American companies in Belgium will buy from the best source and are not wedded to purchases of American machinery.

Opportunities for British exporters

Opportunities for exports of suitable British plant and machinery are likely to be found throughout the whole range of Belgian industry. Forecasts of expenditure in 1969 on plant and machinery by Belgian industry as a whole have recently been published by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. These are based on the order books of the Belgian engineering industry and on trends in imports of plant and machinery during the first five months of the year. On this basis expenditure on plant and



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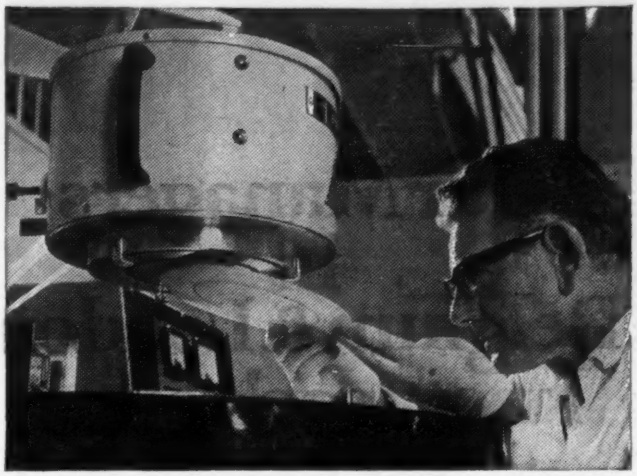
United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

machinery by Belgian industrial firms in 1969 is expected to exceed the 1968 level by 8.5 per cent. Investment by Belgian *manufacturing* industry is 1969 is however expected to exceed the 1968 level by 20 per cent according to a forecast by the Belgian National Bank.

But clearly opportunities vary from industry to industry. It seems likely that those industries which envisage a substantial increase in their investment expenditure will offer the best scope. These are broadly indicated by a survey of the investment plans for 1969 of the principal firms in Belgian manufacturing industry, together covering 80 per cent of the market, which was made in January of this year by the Belgian National Bank. At the time of the survey 93 per cent of the firms aproached had already decided on their investment plans for 1969 and 30 per cent of these expected that they would be increasing their productive capacity this year. There were, however, significant differences in the plans of the firms approached according to which industrial group they belonged:

Industrial sector	Investment plans of firms approached as compared with 1968
Iron and steel Glass Ceramics Paper Non-ferrous metals	substantial increase in investment
Electricity generating and supply	small increase in investment
Metal working industries Wood working Chemicals Textiles	little or no increase in investment

During the period 1962-1966, the average annual expenditure by Belgian industry on plant and machinery was 918 million dollars of which 18.4 per cent was for use in the metal working industries; 17.8 per cent in the electricity, gas and water industries; 15.5 per cent in the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries; 9.5 per cent in the chemical industry; 5.9 per cent in the textile industry; 5.8 per cent in the non-metallic mineral industries; 2.5 per cent in the paper industry; 1.9 per cent in the rubber, plastic and artificial fibres industries and 1.5 per cent in the wood-working and furniture industries.



A technician inserts a silica target into the electrode holder of a new non-grounded double electrode r.f.sputtering accessory. This system was displayed earlier this year to 375 participants of a 'Technology Week' sponsored by Edwards High Vacuum (Plant) Ltd., and Edwards Instruments Ltd. Visitors from Belgium and other EEC countries were among those attending.

In accordance with the requirements of the European Economic Community, Belgium is to adopt the TVA (Value Added Tax) system on January 1, 1970 on the same lines as the system adopted on January 1, 1968 by Germany and France and on January 1, 1969 by the Netherlands. The Belgian Government have recently

(Continued on next page)

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BELGIUM: THE MARKET FOR CAPITAL GOODS, *continued*

announced that the rates of TVA applicable to investment goods will be 18 per cent or 14 per cent (instead of 20 per cent or 15 per cent as had been announced earlier) according to which category the goods in question happened to fall. TVA applies to domestic as well as to imported products (whether from EEC or non-EEC countries) and British goods will not thereby be placed at a competitive disadvantage *vis-à-vis* goods from EEC countries (this applies equally to the transitional measures described in the following paragraph).

There will be a transitional period of four years during which the TVA system will not apply in full to investment goods. During this period manufacturers who purchase investment goods will not, in accounting to the tax authorities, be able to deduct the full amount of tax paid on the investment goods from the tax they have charged on their sales. The effect of this will be that during the transitional period manufacturers will have to bear part of the tax on investment goods. In the first year of the transitional period purchasers of investment goods will have to bear one-half of the appropriate rate of TVA (i.e. 9 per cent or 7 per cent); in the second year the proportion decreases to 35 per cent, in the third year to 25 per cent, in the fourth year to 10 per cent and, from January 1, 1974 to nil (i.e. from this date the taxation of investment goods will be fully in accordance with the standard TVA system). The effective rates of tax which purchasers of investment goods will have to bear in 1970 are lower than the corresponding transmission taxes under the present system. In theory therefore Belgian firms could save on their investment expenditure by postponing their purchases of plant and machinery until 1970, but according to Belgian industrial sources there is no indication yet that this is happening. Economic growth is so vigorous at the present time that the saving which would be gained by postponing investment is more than offset by the present return on investments. It is in any event quite possible that modifications may be introduced into the effective transitional rates of tax to avoid any possibility of a slowing down of investment expenditure towards the end of this year. On a longer view, it is in any case clear that the introduction of TVA will provide a stimulus to investment.

The effective rates of TVA on investment goods in 1970 will be lower than the corresponding transmission taxes under the present system. In theory therefore Belgian firms could save on their investment expenditure by postponing their purchases of plant and machinery until 1970, but according to Belgian industrial sources there is no proof yet that this is happening. Economic growth is so vigorous at the present time that the higher taxation which is levied on plant and machinery under the existing system is more than offset by the present return on investments. It is in any event possible that further modifications may be introduced into the rate structure to avoid any possibility of a slowing down of investment expenditure towards the end of the year. On a longer view, in any case, it is clear that the introduction of TVA will provide a stimulus to investment.

Businessmen wishing to inform themselves further on the Belgian economy should consult the excellent booklets published

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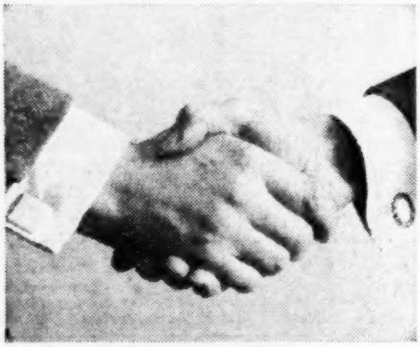

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by British and Belgian banks. These can be obtained through the Foreign Departments of most British banks. Those visiting Belgium can obtain copies of the Board of Trade "Hints to Businessmen Visiting Belgium," free of charge, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or through Board of Trade Regional Offices.

A visit to Belgium is strongly urged and Export Services Branch or the Regional Offices will be glad to make preliminary enquiries and preparations for such a visit in conjunction with the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Brussels.

ESB: inquiries for British goods

Brief details are given below of some inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.** *Copies of the Bulletins, which contained the original notices, and photocopies of any documents relating to them may be purchased by British firms.*

Orders for Bulletins (2s. each) and documents (the price of these varies, see individual notices) must be accompanied by a remittance for the correct amount in the form of a cheque or postal order (not postage stamps) made payable to the Principal Accountant, Board of Trade, and should state the country, commodity and reference number. However, firms which opened Deposit Accounts with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, may order Bulletins or photocopies by telephone, telex or letter unaccompanied by a remittance.

Note: *An asterisk in the text indicates that documents may be borrowed.*

All inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, **Export Service Bulletin,** *Board of Trade, Room H09, Hillgate House,* 35 *Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone:* 01-248 5757, *Extns.* 7016, 7017. *Telex:* 886143. *Answer Back: BOTHILLGATE LDN. Telegram: EXSERBRA.*

Reference No.	Commodity		Bulletin No.
ESB.27613/69	Foundry equipment	Source of supply	129/69
ESB.27868/69	Textile machinery accessories	Agency	128/69
ESB.28112/69	Abattoir equipment	Source of supply	127/69
ESB.20306/69	Billet heating furnace; tap assembly plant	Source of supply	126/69
ESB.21810/69	High frequency melting furnace	Source of supply	110/69
ESB.12445/69	General engineering products: metal products	Agency	109/69
ESB.22507/69	Paint spraying and shot blasting equipment	Agency	104/69
ESB.22340/69	Aquastats; manometers	Agency	103/69
ESB.22293/69	Agronomical and pharmaceutical plant and equipment	Source of supply	102/69
ESB.20275/69	Incinerators	Source of supply	90/69
ESB.15271/69	Water ozonisers	Agency	72/69
ESB.15233/69	Equipment for handling and distribution of natural gas	Agency	70/69

Reference No.	Commodity		Bulletin No.
ESB.28440/69	Medicine chests; shoe cupboards	Agency	132/69
ESB.28560/69	Lawnmowers; gardening machinery	Agency	132/69
ESB.25980/69	Regulation equipment – central heating	Agency	129/69
ESB.27881/69	Electrical automobile components	Agency	127/69
ESB.27633/69	Pharmaceuticals	Manufacture under licence	127/69
ESB.26716/69	Mechanical components – motor vehicle construction	Association in manufacture	125/69
ESB.19568/69	Fur fabrics: peluches	Agency	123/69
ESB.26499/69	Surgical instruments; medical goods	Agency	121/69
ESB.23344/69	Textile yarns	Agency	117/69
ESB.24942/69	Giftware, supermarket goods, sanitary products	Agency	114/69
ESB.24943/69	Flanges; pipe fittings; steel tube	Source of supply	113/69
ESB.22506/69	Men's clothing and accessories; woollen and worsted materials	Agency	109/69
ESB.17156/69	Provisions; foodstuffs; ships' stores and equipment	Source of supply	109/69
ESB.41598/69	Synthetic textiles; woollens	Agency	109/69
ESB.23276/69	Vehicle braking systems	Agency	108/69

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Prime Minister on promotion of European integration

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, spoke on the promotion of European integration and of the United Kingdom application to join the European Economic Community at a 'European dinner' at Guildhall, London, on July 29. He said:

'The policy of Her Majesty's Government – the presence of the Leaders and so many members of all three political parties underlines this – that policy remains and has remained firmly based on the application we made, with massive Parliamentary approval, for full membership of the European Communities. Our determination to join the Communities did not weaken in the face of discouragement and delay in opening negotiations on our application. It certainly will not weaken now.'

Referring to the presence of many leaders of British industry at the dinner, he said: 'For them not the least important motive will be the strength we seek, and the strength we can give, by the creation of a great and powerful European technology always potentially there, but incapable of full realization without the economic integration for which we have called. This is a theme I have stressed at three successive banquets given by yourself, Lord Mayor, and your predecessors, here in Guildhall. Most here tonight will be firm in their support for the great institutions of the Western Alliance, and for continuing friendship with the Government and people of the United States. But equally there will be few, if any, particularly among the industrialists, who will feel that there is a real future for Europe or for Britain if we allow American business and American industry so to dominate the strategic growth industries of our individual countries, that they and not we are able to determine the pace and direction of Europe's industrial advance. Many of us warned over these past years that if this continues it is the road not to Atlantic partnership, but to an industrial helotry which will mean a declining influence in world affairs for all of us in Europe.

'For we have to face this fact. Their advantage derives not only from the fact that the Americans have a wider and untrammelled common market. It is also because, year by year, the technological threshold gets higher, so that no-one in Europe can undertake the research, the development, and the financial risks of research and development on a continental scale unless they have a potential market going far beyond the limited 50 millions or so represented by the purchasing power of a single nation state in Europe.

'In Guildhall in 1967, facing the then impending assertion of the veto on our application, I said that time was not on Europe's side, including Britain as part of Europe, and I warned that the technological gap year by year was enormously widening.

'In the period, nearly two years since then, all we have to report is perhaps a wider recognition of that truth; and wider recognition in the Six, as they have sought to create their own machinery for the technological co-operation, that for them this cannot be a reality without a wider market. Beyond that all we can record is another two years lost, two years not easily or quickly to be regained.

'I have referred to economic and particularly technological integration, as the means not only to greater economic strength, but to a more powerful voice for Europe in political terms within the Alliance, indeed in the wider world. Having said that it is not to under-state the strength of the economic case when I say, when I repeat, that I believe the political arguments are even stronger.'

In going on to discuss the political aspects, the Prime Minister said: 'To succeed in our application to join the Community will of itself have one major political consequence. As Europe's economic strength grows, its political strength will grow and this will underline the need for Europe to speak with a more united voice in the councils of the world.'

The dinner was organized by 'Britain in Europe' and the British Council of the European Movement. 'Britain in Europe' has now been absorbed by the British Council of the European Movement.

'Mergers: A guide to Board of Trade practice'

A PRACTICAL GUIDE to the administration by the Board of Trade of their powers in relation to mergers under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, was published on July 31.

It is meant to be of direct use to companies contemplating mergers, and to their advisers. It makes available in a convenient form information about the Board's powers, and their procedure and approach in considering particular mergers. It brings together, for ease of reference, relevant extracts from recent speeches by the President of the Board of Trade, the general annex on mergers attached to two recent Monopolies Commission reports, the D.E.P. booklet 'Dealing with Redundancies' and (by permission of the Issuing Houses Association) the City Code on Mergers and Takeovers.

The Guide does not lay down simple or arithmetical guidelines to determine automatically whether a given merger will, or will not, be referred by the Board of Trade to the Monopolies Commission. Nor, on the other hand, is it intended to provide a comprehensive account of the Government's broader policies in relation to rationalization and the restructuring of industry. However, in listing the aspects considered, and the questions which merging firms may be asked by the Board of Trade, it draws attention to the factors which are considered relevant to the public interest when a merger is under consideration. It refers also to the kinds of assurances that merging firms may be asked to give in certain cases where a reference to the Commission is not considered necessary.

Copies of the publication, 'Mergers: a Guide to Board of Trade Practice' are available, price 7s. 6d. from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1, and Branches (by post price 8s. 0d. from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.).

Notes:

Mr. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade, announced on April 17 in the course of the Budget Debate that he intended to issue a concise, but comprehensive publication describing how the Board of Trade use their powers in relation to mergers under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965.

He said, 'I wanted to provide, both for those who are directly concerned with merger questions and also for the interested public, extensive information about the Government's attitude and practices in this sphere; without laying down rules, it will explain our procedures in merger cases. It will describe the questions which we ask of merging firms and the factors that we take into account in deciding whether or not to make a reference to the Commission.'

There had been suggestions in the press and elsewhere that the Board of Trade ought to publish 'guidelines' on the pattern of those of the United States Department of Justice showing precisely in what circumstances a merger would be referred to the Monopolies Commission. In his speech the President rejected this approach. He pointed out that 'the use of guidelines in the United States is related to an entirely different legislative philosophy, different institutional arrangements . . . their legislation prohibits any steps which might lead to a significant reduction in competition, with the result that a large proportion of important mergers are manifestly unlawful . . . Nor would it do us any good to adopt guidelines without the arithmetical criteria, because then, the guidelines would be either meaningless, or totally platitudinous, consisting of saying that more exports are good or that exploitation of the consumer is bad. They would be liable to endlessly different interpretation. They would in no way increase the certainty of the business community as to when we were likely to refer and when not, yet they might inhibit the freedom of action which the 1965 Act was intended to give us, so I think we would probably get the worst of both worlds.'

Mr. Crosland's comment

Commenting on the new publication, Mr. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade, said:

'This handbook is not intended as a new statement of policy. It seeks only to give detailed factual information, which I hope may be useful to industry and of interest to a wider public, about how the Board of Trade and the Monopolies Commission operate the existing legislation on mergers.

'As to the Government's policy on mergers, I hope that in recent months we have both codified it and significantly advanced it. I would now summarize it as follows:

'The recent merger movement has, in the circumstances of Britain today, been clearly beneficial. We had too many firms that were too small by international standards and too many industries patently in need of structural reorganization. That is why the Government has set up and strongly backed the IRC; that is why the Board of Trade has referred only a very small proportion of mergers to the Monopolies Commission.

'But because the merger movement has been on balance beneficial, it does not follow that we should adopt a completely passive or uncritical attitude. First, large-scale mergers can have social consequences which are a matter of public concern. Secondly, greater absolute size is by no means a guarantee of greater efficiency. Thirdly, we need to keep a proper size-distribution of firms in the economy; in particular, we do not want to see efficient medium-sized companies continuously swallowed up in a fever of take-over activity. Fourthly, there are certain obvious limitations on the judgment of the market in the case of contested take-over bids.

'It is for these reasons, and because generally we want to maintain a competitive environment, that I have tried and (with the help of the fall in Stock Exchange prices) succeeded in taking the fever out of the merger movement; that I made certain carefully-chosen references to the Monopolies Commission earlier this year; that I have taken certain other decisions such as those concerning the textile industry; and that I am increasingly asking for assurances as to future behaviour in cases where I decide not to refer a proposed merger.

'As to when I should or should not refer, there was much discussion earlier in the year as to whether we should establish precise guidelines on the American model. I think that most people now accept my argument that such guidelines would, in a British context, be intolerably rigid, and that we are right to stick to the pragmatic and empirical approach which underlies all our post-war legislation. Mergers can be right in one situation yet undesirable in another; and that is why there is no inconsistency between the role of the IRC on the one hand and the Monopolies Commission on the other.

'Both, indeed, are pursuing the same objective, which is the most efficient use of resources in each particular case. If anyone ever thought that the Monopolies Commission were concerned only with traditional exploitation of the customer and not with wider questions of economic efficiency, they must by now have been convinced to the contrary both by recent statements of my own and by recent reports from the Commission.

'There are still improvements which I want to see – for example, the provision of more financial information on the lines which the Monopolies Commission recommended in their two recent merger reports. But in general I think that we now have a policy on mergers which is coherent yet flexible, and as satisfactory as any which exists in the industrial world.'

Annual Report of NBPI

THE FOURTH general report of the National Board for Prices and Incomes (Cmnd. 4130) was published on July 29 and is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 and branches (price 7s. 6d.).

Mr. Aubrey Jones recently announced that he will not seek to renew his contract when it terminates next April.

Application for import duty on certain publications printed abroad

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition of an import duty on publications printed abroad consisting of travel literature mainly devoted to advertising the services or facilitiess offered by United Kingdom travel operators, tour operators or travel agencies or persons or firms performing a similar function thereto (but not including subsidiaries of firms whose principal place of business is overseas). Such publications currently enter the United Kingdom duty-free from all sources under tariff sub-heading 49.11 (a) (2). It is proposed that this sub-heading should be amended so as to exclude these publications, with the result that they would fall to be classified under tariff sub-heading 49.11 (A) (3) (b) where the rate of duty is currently 13½ per cent *ad valorem.* As a result of the Kennedy Round tariff negotiations this will be reduced by one intermediate stage to 12 per cent *ad valorem* on January 1, 1971.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, not later than August 20.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 20.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.17	1-*iso*-Butyl-4-ethyloctyl sodium sulphate	As in previous column	December 31, 1969	13318
90.17	Implantable pacemakers regulated by the action of the heart	Cordis Ectocor heart pacemaker	December 31, 1969	10445

Application for removal of import duty on cerium chloride

IN 1967 the Board of Trade gave notice that they were considering an application for the removal of the import duty on cerium chloride.

With the applicants' agreement, the Board of Trade now regard this application as having lapsed.

ECGD backs £4 million contract for Libya

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department has signed a Buyer Credit Guarantee covering a loan for the erection, in Libya, of a gas recovery plant.

The contract, valued at over £4 million, for the design, engineering construction, supervision and related services and the supply of certain equipment, is between Bechtel International Limited and Occidental of Libya Incorporated, an independent American company operating Libyan concessions. Completion of the project is scheduled for September 1970.

The loan, which is being made available by Barclays Bank Ltd., is for £3·2 million, and repayment will be over a period of 5 years from the scheduled date of completion.

Middle-East consumer goods markets

THE COMMITTEE FOR MIDDLE EAST TRADE of the British National Export Council has published a booklet entitled 'The Middle East Consumer Market in Figures'. This publication, which is entirely statistical, shows clearly and succinctly exports from OECD members as a whole to each of 16 Middle East countries in the years 1964 to 1967 compared with exports from the United Kingdom. There is a breakdown into 55 SITC headings covering consumer and consumer durable goods.

The booklet may be obtained from BNEC Publications Department, 6/14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1, price £1.

Aviation and Shipping

Autair International Airways—future of regional services

AUTAIR INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS which operate scheduled services to Blackpool, Carlisle, Dundee, Hull and Teesside, recently informed the Board of Trade that, in view of their continuing losses on these services, they had decided to cease operating them after October 31, 1969 unless they were assured before August 1, 1969 that financial assistance would be forthcoming sufficient to cover their future losses.

The Government have considered very carefully what steps could be taken to avoid abandonment of these services. They are examining the many important recommendations of the Edwards Committee, with a view to setting out their policy in a White Paper to be issued as soon as possible, after the Parliamentary recess. They have considered whether any declaration of policy on subsidies could be made in advance of the White Paper. They have reluctantly concluded that they could not give the undertaking Autair sought.

The Edwards Committee took the view that, despite the lack of corroborative evidence, it was reasonable to assume that air services can make an important contribution to regional development and might need to be subsidized. They suggested that the money for this could be provided by the reallocation of a small proportion of existing regional support expenditure; but that this would have to be looked at long term.

The Government sympathize with the wish of local communities to retain their existing scheduled services. They are also alive to the urgent need for studies into the relationship between air services and regional development, taking account of the future role of road and rail transport.

Autair's losses on domestic scheduled services are likely this year to exceed £150,000. Their scheduled service network is closely integrated and it does not appear possible to treat individual routes separately. The bulk of Autair's operations are in the inclusive tour market and are increasingly profitable.

An airline which is granted scheduled service licences must reckon on bearing development costs for some years before the services become profitable. It is open to an airline to seek higher air fares where this would increase revenue.

The local communities concerned have already indicated the importance they attach to Autair services, for example through reductions in airport landing fees. It is open to the local authorities and other local interests to consider whether further assistance would be justified.

Mr. William Rodgers, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said on July 31:

> 'There will be widespread regret if Autair now find it necessary to withdraw these services. I entirely appreciate that considerable losses are involved, but this is inevitable while traffic is building up. In any case, the Teesside-Heathrow service already pays its way. It would have been reasonable for Autair to have decided to carry on the substantial earnings from their inclusive tour work until the post-Edwards pattern of domestic routes became clear. However, a decision of this kind, based on commercial judgment, can be theirs and theirs alone. It is, of course, still possible for Autair to get together with local interests to find a mutually acceptable solution.'

British United Airways dispute referred to Industrial Court

THE BOARD OF TRADE have referred to the Industrial Court a dispute as to the terms and conditions of pilots employed by British United Airways Ltd.

The reference has been made under Section 15 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949. This Act imposes certain obligations on independent airlines with regard to the terms and conditions of employment which they offer to their staff. The Act provides that any resulting dispute shall be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement.

Second flight safety poster

THE SECOND in the new series of flight safety posters now being produced by the Board of Trade with the theme 'Fly with Prudence' has just been published. 'Prudence' is an aircraft, designed and drawn by Christopher Wren, a noted cartoonist. She will feature in each poster in the series, which is aimed at improving flight safety standards in private flying. The first poster warned against the danger of low-flying aerobatics.

The second poster shows 'Prudence' taking off from an airfield, safely armed with an IMC (Instrument Meteorological Conditions) Rating Certificate. The sky is overcast, indicating possible bad weather conditions, and a number of private aircraft without their IMC Rating certificate are shown being wheeled disconsolate into the hanger.

Both the Board of Trade and the General Aviation Safety Committee are concerned at the number of accidents to General Aviation Aircraft caused by pilots attempting to fly in weather conditions beyond their capabilities and experience. Accident statistics show that during the seven-year period 1962-68, holders of Private Pilots' Licences (PPL) were involved in thirty-seven such accidents; twenty of these were fatal and caused the death of forty-two occupants. The circumstances of each of these accidents has been investigated and in many cases it appears that a questionable decision was taken, either to undertake the flight in the first place, or otherwise to continue in the face of deteriorating weather, the decision leading, ultimately, to a situation which was beyond the capability of the pilot to control.

The introduction of the IMC Rating, (the legislation for which comes into force on January 1, 1970) will have the effect of placing certain weather restrictions on the flying by PPL holders and provide the PPL/IMC holder with limited privileges in relation to bad weather flying. The details of these limitations and privileges were published in Aeronautical Information Circular No. 112/1967 (paras 6.2 and 6.3) now incorporated in CAP 53, The Students Pilot's and Private Pilot's Licence, which is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office and Government bookshops, price 6s. 6d. net.

All private pilots will be encouraged to become qualified for the new rating; it must be appreciated, however, that this is only a first though important step in achieving a measure of instrument flying capability. It is in no sense a full Instrument Rating but it recognises a pilot's additional proficiency by permitting him a wider choice of weather conditions in which he may fly.

The requirements for an IMC Rating are:

A minimum of 100 hours total flying,
A minimum of 60 hours 'as pilot in command',
A minimum of 30 hours cross-country flying.
A minimum of 10 hours instrument flying instruction;

and the satisfactory completion of an Instrument Flying Test and Examination. The rating will be renewed by flight test every two years.

Glenrothes New Town has licensed aerodrome

GLENROTHES, FIFE, is to be officially listed in the United Kingdom *Air Pilot* as now operating a licensed aerodrome. The Board of Trade's Civil Aviation Office for Scotland has informed the Glenrothes Development Corporation that the decision to accord licensed aerodrome category for day use is to be published as a Notice to Airmen. The aerodrome with its grass runway is suitable for light executive aircraft operations, providing air communication links with the main international airports in the United Kingdom – a facility of considerable importance to industrialists working in or visiting Glenrothes which, although possessing a variety of industries, has become a major electronics centre.

Life jacket donning instructions

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the publication by HMSO of Merchant Shipping Notice No. 556 which deals with the standardization of layout and improved distribution of donning instructions for the Board of Trade standard lifejackets for persons weighing 70 pounds or more, and for persons weighing less than 70 pounds.

Standard layouts for displayed donning instructions for these two types of lifejacket are attached to the notice. The notice stresses that copies of the instructions, suitably protected from possible damage, should be on show conspicuously in passenger and crew accommodation in vessels required by the Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances) Rules 1965 to carry Board of Trade standard or equivalent lifejackets, so as to be readily available to all persons on board at all times.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

<table>
<tr><th>1969</th><th>Stores</th><th>Location</th><th>Auctioneers</th></tr>
<tr><td>August 19</td><td>Miscellaneous stores</td><td>Northern Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.</td><td>Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds, LS2 8JH. (Tel. 0532 20898).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Diesel and electric fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; lathes; Churchill 30 in. grinder; power back and other saws; presses; drop hammer; generating and charging sets; welding plant; drilling and boring machines; transporting and lifting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical and wireless and signal equipment; tool kits and tools; fire fighting equipment; electric motors; trolley jacks; metal and wooden boxes; gym equipment; clasp knives; binoculars; ironmongery; household and kitchen equipment; cameras; watches; water and pipe fittings; church organs; haversacks; packs; tentage; canvas; carpets; rugs; curtains; ground sheets; webbing; kit bags; camp equipment; sheets, etc.; greatcoats; raincoats; battledress; jerseys; shirts; unworn ankle boots; chairs; tables; wardrobes; lockers; chests of drawers; fold flat tables; stacking chairs; desks; beds, etc.; large quantities miscellaneous stores. Customers' attention is drawn to the large quantities of vehicle spares and tools on offer at the Home Office Depot, Darlington. These are believed to be in exceptional condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>August 19-22</td><td>Vehicles, road making equipment, plant and spares</td><td>Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.</td><td>Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Limousines; saloon and estate cars; trailers; trucks; commercial vans; heavy duty trucks; dual purpose vehicles; cranes; coaches; Land Rovers; tippers; angle dozers; cranes; scrapers; tractors, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>August 26-27</td><td>Miscellaneous stores</td><td>Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.</td><td>Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House' 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent. (Tel. 4657).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Machine tools including, centre, turret and caostan lathes; automatics; horizontal and vertical milling machines; woodworking machines; shaping, slotting and shearing machines; pillar, bench and portable electric drills; surface tables; coil winding, engraving and sewing machines; power hacksaws; electric welding and heat treatment plant; furnaces; presses; compressors; footwear machinery; plain, circular and tool grinding machines; lathe and milling cutters, etc.; M.T., electrical and electronic spares and equipment; radio receivers; test sets; photographic equipment; vehicle spares; bearings; aircraft components and ground equipment; water tanks and pipe fittings; conversion sets, components and spares; Thornycroft engines and gearboxes; R7C power control units; Hyster winches and winch ropes; Taylor crane electromagnet, 3ft. dia.; tyres and wheels; Land Rover, Leyland and A.E.C. vehicles spares; textiles; clothing (including unworn ANKLE BOOTS); webbing; haversacks, etc., and large assortment of miscellaneous stores and equipment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>September 3</td><td>Vehicles, miscellaneous stores</td><td>Auctioneers premises</td><td>Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast BT1 4NZ. (Tel. 20233).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Hillman Huskys; Ford Zephyr and Vauxhall Victor saloons; Mini Minor saloons and vans; Morris J2 utility vans; Bedford Utilecons; Land Rovers; Austin 1-ton trucks; Fordson and David Brown tractors; Morris and Bedford ambulances; AEC 10-ton trucks; Sankey 2-wheeled ½-ton trailers; Bedford 7-ton trucks; BSA 500 cc motor cycles; pile driving plants, diesel operated; roller mowers, various; motor vehicle spares; scrap rubber; tyres, hoses and canvas; 8 tons scrap iron and steel; wooden boxes; millboard sheets, various sizes; machine tools including, drilling machines; pedestal grinders; centre lathes; saw sharpener, etc.; clothing and textiles; large assortment of general stores.</td></tr>
</table>

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to dates of sales, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

ELECTRONIC VALVES

350 ELECTRONIC VALVES, type CV 1397 (E 4504/M/16) lying at Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, are to be offered at the Branston Auction Sale on August 26 and 27, 1969.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1969	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 12	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 3212/3/4.)

Catalogues: price 1s. direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

GOOD SECONDHAND QUARRY PLANT–
CRUSHERS, SCREENS, CONVEYORS,
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43 Claremont Crescent, Sheffield, S10 2TA
Telephone 0SH2 24358/9

THE PATENT OFFICE

In addition to handling some 82,000 Patent, Trade Marks and Designs applications yearly, the Patent Office offers to industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgments of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, *and* 50-year *subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications.*

Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sales Branch, The Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

Receipts from sales amount to some £450,000 annually. You may well find information your firm needs among the Patent Office publications.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise.

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected Components: Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings	Total	Selected Components: Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,796	1958	1963 21,788	1963 20,195	1963 20,195	1966 11,372	1963 4,917	1963 1,055	1963 1,020	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	128	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	665	411	91	50
1965	108	132	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	119	418	262	49	45
1966	110	133	121	120	107	100	124	128	113	128	125	247	147	19	6
1967	111	133	125	126	109	101	132	124	121	138	143	155	–39	10	11
1968	114	139	133	134	112	104	138	128	134	147	143	169	–47	75	95
1967															
2nd quarter	111	133	124	124	108	100	135	131	127	139	141	43	–10	1	15
3rd quarter	111	133	127	126	110	102	134	122	120	143	147	–40	–25	–10	–21
4th quarter	111	135	128	129	112	104	132	120	119	139	146	68	–30	22	2
1968															
1st quarter	114	137	131	134	115	105	137	120	131	145	149	–68	–100	5	49
2nd quarter	112	138	133	130	108	102	134	120	125	150	141	65	24	22	1
3rd quarter	114	140	134	134	111	103	137	128	134	147	139	42	7	10	5
4th quarter	118	142	135	137	113	104	143	144	146	144	142	130	23	38	40
1969															
1st quarter	114	141	139	138	111	102	130	121	128	136	135	133	125	– 7	13
2nd quarter						104									
1969															
January		141				104									
February		141				101									
March		141				102									
April		141 p				104									
May		142 p				103									
June						104									

	Orders		Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on on hand (end period)	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports	
	at 1958 prices		Index†	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	At current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	16 Jan 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,983	1963 4,211	series in £ million
1964	162	124	107·0	*3·3*	103·9	101·9	148·6	361	221	24,567	114	105	–399
1965	165	121	112·1	*4·8*	106·8	104·6	157·9	309	265	24,784	115	112	– 91
1966	154	105	116·5	*3·9*	110·2	107·3	168·5	325	254	24,834	119	120	5
1967	143	114	119·4	*2·5*	108·4	108·2	175·3	515	175	24,475	129	119	–399
1968	143	129	125·0	*4·7*	120·5	112·4	187·3	543	189	24,319	159	147	–419
1967													
2nd quarter	148	104	119·6	*2·6*	105·1	107·5	172·8	508	168	24,495	128	122	–107
3rd quarter	146	105	119·0	*1·7*	107·1	108·4	177·3	555	163	24,502	125	120	– 21
4th quarter	143	114	120·4	*2·1*	114·5	109·2	179·7	538	182	24,395	137	109	–290
1968													
1st quarter	142	117	122·1	*3·0*	122·9	111·4	184·8	511	184	24,362	156	142	–135
2nd quarter	138	125	125·0	*4·5*	119·5	112·5	185·8	550	180	24,313	155	139	–134
3rd quarter	138	129	125·7	*5·6*	119·3	112·8	187·7	580	182	24,293	161	151	– 73
4th quarter	143	129	127·2	*5·6*	120·4	113·1	191·0	533	210	24,309	163	155	– 77
1969													
1st quarter	151	134 p	129·7	*6·2*	122·3	114·1	194·6	499	206		162	154	– 20
2nd quarter			131·8	*5·4*	124·1 p	115·0 p	195·4	527	195		168	162	
1969													
February	149	133 p	129·8	*6·2*	122·3	114·1	194·7	487	208		158	149	
March	151	134 p	130·3	*6·3*	122·7	114·4	195·0	504	203		163	155	
April	150	134 p	131·7	*5·5*	123·7	114·8	195·1	519	199		166	154	
May	155 p	132 p	131·5	*5·3*	123·9 p	115·0 p	195·4	518	196		166	162	
June			132·1	*5·3*	124·7 p	115·2 p	195·6	543	191		173	170	
July								577 p	186 p				

† Not seasonally adjusted.

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first quarter of 1969

Exports

THE DOLLAR value of industrial countries' exports in the first quarter of 1969 was, in seasonally adjusted terms, virtually the same as in the last quarter of 1968, an increase of some 2 per cent in trade between industrial countries being offset by a further fall in that with primary producers. However, trade during the period was severely disrupted by the dock strikes in the United States and, if allowance is made for this disturbing factor, the underlying trend probably remained markedly upward. The information so far available for more recent months suggests that the annual rate of increase between the second half of 1968 and the first half of this year may well exceed the long-term growth rate of 9 per cent.

Among the principal industrial countries, Japan recorded the sharpest increase in exports, of almost 8 per cent, while both French and Italian exports were 4½ per cent greater in value than in the last quarter of 1968. On the other hand United States exports were reduced sharply by the dock strikes, and those from the German Federal Republic, which had risen particularly sharply before the border-tax adjustments towards the end of last year, fell by 6 per cent. United Kingdom exports were about ½ per cent

Table 1. Industrial countries trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) to			Imports (c.i.f.) (‡) from		
	World (†)	Industrial countries (†)	Primary producers (†)	World	Industrial countries	Primary producers
1963	24·16	16·16	7·37	25·26	16·90	8·35
1964	27·47	18·46	8·42	28·45	19·21	9·22
1965	30·13	20·81	9·17	31·14	21·34	9·78
1966	33·34	23·19	9·94	34·63	23·99	10·62
1967	35·17	24·65	10·40	36·44	25·40	11·02
1968	39·68	28·13	11·44	41·11	28·94	12·14
1965 1st quarter	28·23	19·52	8·69	29·18	19·89	9·25
2nd quarter	29·95	20·46	9·29	30·96	21·26	9·71
3rd quarter	30·67	21·14	9·33	31·52	21·61	9·87
4th quarter	31·55	21·98	9·33	32·89	22·52	10·32
1966 1st quarter	32·10	22·69	9·41	33·71	23·40	10·26
2nd quarter	32·88	22·92	9·66	34·10	23·58	10·56
3rd quarter	33·82	23·35	10·19	35·31	24·28	10·99
4th quarter	34·46	23·76	10·46	35·51	24·65	10·84
1967 1st quarter	35·16	24·46	10·70	35·97	25·09	10·86
2nd auarter	35·18	24·47	10·61	36·02	25·29	10·73
3rd quarter	35·15	24·44	10·42	36·16	25·16	11·08
4th quarter	35·56	25·37	9·92	37·76	26·16	11·56
1968 1st quarter	37·62	26·76	10·91	39·05	27·49	11·46
2nd quarter	37·84	26·70	11·06	39·56	27·63	11·94
3rd quarter	41·12	28·97	11·88	42·07	29·47	12·52
4th quarter	41·80	29·84	11·76	43·40	30·75	12·62
1969 1st quarter	41·75	30·43	11·40	43·59	30·86	12·67

(†) Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
(‡) Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD.

Table 2. Exports from principal industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (f.o.b.)

	Canada	Unites States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1963	1·62	5·73	1·36	15·44	3·06	2·86	9·40	2·02	3·65	1·27
1964	1·93	6·52	1·67	17·36	3·20	3·24	10·65	2·25	4·05	1·49
1965	2·03	6·75	2·11	19·24	3·43	3·56	11·98	2·51	4·47	1·80
1966	2·39	7·48	2·45	21·03	3·67	3·83	13·16	2·73	5·03	2·01
1967	2·64	7·79	2·61	22·13	3·60	4·07	14·04	2·85	5·43	2·18
1968	3·14	8·50	3·25	24·80	3·84	4·46	16·06	3·18	6·21	2·55
1965 1st quarter	1·90	5·79	2·06	18·47	3·31	3·48	11·54	2·34	4·37	1·69
2nd quarter	1·97	7·07	2·13	18·77	3·34	3·48	11·71	2·47	4·38	1·77
3rd quarter	2·05	6·91	2·18	19·53	3·49	3·60	12·08	2·59	4·49	1·82
4th quarter	2·15	7·17	2·09	20·14	3·57	3·72	12·51	2·66	4·65	1·86
1966 1st quarter	2·29	7·25	2·37	20·20	3·60	3·74	12·51	2·64	4·76	1·91
2nd quarter	2·27	7·42	2·38	20·82	3·46	3·84	13·16	2·77	4·95	2·03
3rd quarter	2·46	7·56	2·46	21·33	3·72	3·84	13·41	2·78	5·18	2·03
4th quarter	2·51	7·68	2·57	21·70	3·91	3·93	13·54	2·74	5·26	2·08
1967 1st quarter	2·65	7·83	2·57	22·12	3·89	4·03	13·82	2·78	5·31	2·18
2nd quarter	2·64	7·79	2·59	22·16	3·71	4·11	13·89	2·82	5·40	2·15
3rd quarter	2·54	7·85	2·70	22·07	3·67	4·01	13·87	2·84	5·41	2·12
4th quarter	2·75	7·82	2·64	22·35	3·11	4·16	14·66	2·97	5·64	2·27
1968 1st quarter	3·04	8·04	2·89	23·65	3·73	4·30	15·20	3·14	5·76	2·38
2nd quarter	3·10	8·33	3·23	23·19	3·63	4·34	14·83	2·62	5·75	2·50
3rd quarter	3·10	8·99	3·31	25·72	3·94	4·54	16·69	3·53	6·43	2·53
4th quarter	3·28	8·57	3·48	26·47	4·05	4·61	17·34	3·41	6·81	2·75
1969 1st quarter	3·47	7·64	3·75	26·89	4·03	5·03	17·43	3·57	6·39	2·87
2nd quarter					4·23					

Sources: United Kingdom: Board of Trade.
Other countries: OECD.

below the previous quarter's level, but subsequent figures show a marked recovery during the second quarter of 1969.

Main manufacturing countries' exports of manufactured goods during the first quarter were also affected to a marked degree by the United States dock strikes, and are provisionally estimated to have been about ½ per cent lower than in the final quarter of last year.

Imports

The seasonally adjusted value of industrial countries' total imports in the first quarter of 1969 was about ½ per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1968; imports from other industrial countries and from primary producers showed similar proportionate increases. German and Canadian imports were, respectively, 9 per cent and 6 per cent greater than in the previous quarter, and more moderate increases were recorded by Italy, France and Con- from the fourth quarter, while those into the United Kingdom tinental EFTA. However, imports into Japan showed little change declined slightly and United States imports fell sharply.

Industrial production

The growth in industrial countries' industrial production continued in the first quarter of 1969, when the index was 1½ per cent higher in seasonally adjusted terms than in the preceding quarter. In terms of annual rates of increase, this was about the same as that recorded on average over the previous decade. Among the more important countries, only the United Kingdom registered a lower rate of production in the first quarter than in the final quarter of last year.

Table 3. Imports into principal industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (c.i.f.)

	Canada (†)	Unites States (†)	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1963	1·52	4·25	1·69	17·81	3·49	3·52	10·11	2·18	3·26	1·90
1964	1·74	4·65	1·99	20·08	3·99	4·04	11·23	2·52	3·65	1·81
1965	2·00	5·32	2·04	21·78	4·03	4·43	12·25	2·59	4·37	1·84
1966	2·33	6·34	2·38	23·58	4·16	4·74	13·42	2·97	4·51	2·14
1967	2·52	6·68	2·92	24·32	4·42	4·93	13·74	3·10	4·34	2·42
1968	2·86	8·25	3·25	26·75	4·74	5·17	15·50	3·50	5·04	2·56
1965 1st quarter	1·85	4·74	1·98	20·61	3·84	4·32	11·51	2·45	4·12	1·73
2nd quarter	1·93	5·38	2·09	21·53	4·04	4·41	11·97	2·53	4·33	1·77
3rd quarter	2·02	5·23	2·06	22·21	4·11	4·51	12·48	2·62	4·50	1·90
4th quarter	2·17	5·90	2·05	22·81	4·12	4·48	13·02	2·75	4·54	1·96
1966 1st quarter	2·22	5·97	2·23	23·29	4·27	4·63	13·10	2·81	4·58	2·06
2nd quarter	2·27	6·21	2·30	23·31	4·13	4·64	13·26	2·93	4·53	2·07
3rd quarter	2·36	6·65	2·43	23·88	4·31	4·75	13·57	3·06	4·47	2·19
4th quarter	2·48	6·65	2·57	23·82	3·95	4·95	13·63	3·11	4·46	2·26
1967 1st quarter	2·46	6·65	2·73	24·12	4·41	4·94	13·56	3·16	4·25	2·35
2nd quarter	2·56	6·52	2·86	24·08	4·45	4·88	13·42	2·97	4·22	2·36
3rd quarter	2·42	6·60	2·95	24·20	4·36	4·97	13·62	3·11	4·29	2·45
4th quarter	2·51	7·08	3·15	25·03	4·47	4·96	14·44	3·20	4·59	2·55
1968 1st quarter	2·80	7·75	3·10	25·40	4·66	4·97	14·51	3·26	4·75	2·24
2nd quarter	2·74	8·27	3·11	25·45	4·62	5·03	14·50	2·99	4·82	2·56
3rd quarter	2·79	8·41	3·30	27·57	4·80	5·26	16·12	3·81	5·22	2·67
4th quarter	3·08	8·45	3·45	28·42	4·88	5·36	16·67	3·99	5·31	2·78
1969 1st quarter	3·27	7·69	3·44	29·14	4·85	5·46	17·47	4·02	5·80	2·84
2nd quarter					5·03					

(†) Canadian and United States imports are valued f.o.b.
Sources: United Kingdom: Board of Trade.
Other countries: OECD.

Table 4. Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million (f.o.b.)

	Total (†) (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States (†)	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium — Luxembourg	France	German Federal Republic	Italy	Netherlands
1963	15·91	2·45	0·71	3·14	1·23	0·55	0·55	0·96	1·46	3·23	0·97	0·68
1964	18·26	2·59	0·86	3·73	1·52	0·62	0·60	1·13	1·62	3·60	1·17	0·83
1965	20·69	2·80	0·95	4·21	1·94	0·69	0·67	1·30	1·83	3·98	1·40	0·91
1966	23·15	2·98	1·20	4·69	2·26	0·76	0·75	1·40	1·99	4·50	1·60	1·00
1967	24·69	2·95	1·47	5·07	2·45	0·83	0·80	1·44	2·11	4·87	1·75	1·06
1968	28·55	3·17	1·83	5·78	3·05	0·91	0·90	1·67	2·35	5·57	2·10	1·22
1965 1st quarter	19·49	2·68	0·84	3·66	1·67	0·66	0·61	1·28	1·73	3·86	1·32	0·87
2nd quarter	20·52	2·73	1·00	4·58	1·96	0·67	0·66	1·26	1·87	3·87	1·41	0·90
3rd quarter	21·07	2·85	0·92	4·03	2·05	0·62	0·66	1·25	1·70	3·84	1·37	0·89
4th quarter	21·66	2·92	1·04	4·57	2·11	0·79	0·78	1·41	2·02	4·34	1·50	0·99
1966 1st quarter	22·21	2·90	1·08	4·55	1·93	0·73	0·69	1·36	1·93	4·22	1·50	0·94
2nd quarter	22·52	2·81	1·18	4·79	2·17	0·78	0·74	1·40	2·10	4·38	1·65	1·03
3rd quarter	23·52	3·08	1·15	4·45	2·35	0·66	0·72	1·28	1·82	4·45	1·57	0·98
4th quarter	24·35	3·20	1·40	4·95	2·60	0·88	0·83	1·57	2·11	4·96	1·69	1·05
1967 1st quarter	24·55	3·18	1·38	5·10	2·13	0·78	0·74	1·47	2·08	4·66	1·73	1·05
2nd quarter	25·00	3·05	1·53	5·34	2·39	0·92	0·79	1·46	2·18	4·91	1·77	1·08
3rd quarter	24·65	3·03	1·34	4·73	2·58	0·70	0·74	1·22	1·90	4·62	1·66	1·03
4th quarter	24·95	2·53	1·64	5·14	2·70	0·93	0·90	1·59	2·28	5·29	1·82	1·09
1968 1st quarter	26·91	3·07	1·73	5·32	2·43	0·86	0·82	1·65	2·42	5·21	1·97	1·17
2nd quarter	27·02	3·01	1·88	5·99	2·99	0·89	0·86	1·64	1·95	5·09	2·05	1·16
3rd quarter	29·73	3·25	3·72	5·75	3·19	0·88	0·88	1·57	2·35	5·51	2·04	1·21
4th quarter	30·51	3·34		6·04	3·57	1·01	1·04	1·85	2·67	6·46	2·33	1·35
1969 1st quarter	30·30 p	3·37		5·59	3·16	1·00	0·95	1·91 p	2·65 p	5·76 p	2·34 p	1·35
2nd quarter		3·51										

(†) Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: Board of Trade.
United States: Department of Commerce.
Other countries: OECD.

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE AND PRODUCTION, *continued*

Definitions

In this article, the industrial countries comprise all members of the OECD except Finland. All other countries are described as primary producers. The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Cuba, the People's Republic of China, North Korea and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries, but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports.

Manufactures are the products defined by Section 5 to 8 of the SITC. The main manufacturing countries are the 12 countries shown in Table 4. In 1967 these countries exported 95 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries.

Some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude United States 'special category' exports, for which no destination information was issued in past years by the United States authorities. Many classes of goods were removed from the special category at the beginning of 1965, introducing discontinuities into the series. A further discontinuity was introduced into the United States export and import series at the beginning of 1969, when silver and silver ores were included for the first time. Exports of silver and silver ores from the United States were valued at $245 million and imports at $96 million in 1968.

Table 5. World trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from			*Volume of world exports 1963 = 100*	Imports (c.i.f.) (†) into		
	World	Industrial countries	Primary producers		World	Industrial countries	Primary producers
1963	33·71	24·16	9·56	*100*	35·20	25·26	9·94
1964	37·91	27·47	10·44	*110*	39·60	28·45	11·15
1965	41·10	30·13	10·97	*118*	43·07	31·14	11·93
1966	45·08	33·34	11·74	*127*	47·21	34·63	12·58
1967	47·34	35·17	12·17	*133*	49·70	36·44	13·26
1968	52·83	39·68	13·15	*169*	55·20	41·11	14·09
1965 1st quarter	38·83	28·23	10·60	*112*	40·70	29·18	11·52
2nd quarter	40·93	29·95	10·98	*118*	42·98	30·96	12·02
3rd quarter	41·68	30·67	11·01	*120*	43·67	31·52	12·15
4th quarter	42·83	31·55	11·28	*123*	44·93	32·89	12·04
1966 1st quarter	43·69	32·10	11·59	*124*	46·12	33·71	12·41
2nd quarter	44·64	32·88	11·76	*125*	46·25	34·10	12·15
3rd quarter	45·67	33·82	11·85	*128*	48·08	35·31	12·77
4th quarter	46·31	34·46	11·85	*130*	48·61	35·51	13·10
1967 1st quarter	47·20	35·16	12·04	*132*	49·34	35·97	13·37
2nd quarter	47·15	35·18	11·97	*133*	49·49	36·02	13·47
3rd quarter	47·31	35·15	12·16	*133*	49·17	36·16	13·01
4th quarter	48·06	35·56	12·50	*135*	50·95	37·76	13·19
1968 1st quarter	50·16	37·62	12·54	*143*	52·62	39·05	13·57
2nd quarter	50·87	37·84	13·03	*144*	53·39	39·56	13·83
3rd quarter	54·54	41·12	13·42	*155*	56·26	42·07	14·19
4th quarter	55·42	41·80	13·62	*153*	58·18	43·40	14·78
1969 1st quarter		41·75				43·59	

(†) Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.

Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by the Board of Trade).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by the Board of Trade).

Table 6. Index numbers of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Industrial countries	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Sweden	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100·0	3·5	51·0	5·7	39·8	8·6	1·6	25·0	7·8	10·6	4·0
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	108	110	106	116	107	107	110	107	108	108	101
1965	115	119	115	120	112	110	119	111	109	114	106
1966	123	128	126	136	117	112	124	117	117	116	118
1967	126	130	127	162	119	111	127	119	120	114	128
1968	134	137	133	190	127	116	133	128	125	128	136
1965 1st quarter	112	116	113	120	111	110	117	110	106	114	101
2nd quarter	113	117	114	119	111	110	118	111	108	114	105
3rd quarter	115	121	116	120	112	110	121	112	110	114	107
4th quarter	117	124	118	122	114	112	121	114	113	115	110
1966 1st quarter	121	127	123	126	117	113	123	116	114	118	114
2nd quarter	122	128	125	132	117	112	123	117	116	118	116
3rd quarter	124	128	127	139	118	112	123	118	119	116	121
4th quarter	125	129	128	146	117	110	125	117	119	114	121
1967 1st quarter	124	129	127	151	117	110	125	117	119	111	126
2nd quarter	124	130	126	157	117	110	127	116	118	110	128
3rd quarter	126	131	127	166	119	110	128	119	120	114	127
4th quarter	129	132	129	174	122	113	130	123	123	120	131
1968 1st quarter	130	133	130	177	124	115	129	124	126	119	133
2nd quarter	131	136	132	187	122	115	132	122	106	126	135
3rd quarter	135	138	133	194	129	117	134	131	130	130	136
4th quarter	138	142	135	203	134	119	139	137	137	136	140
1969 1st quarter	140	144	137	205	136	118	140	139	138	139	143

Source: OECD

United Kingdom trade in the first half of 1969

Provisional figures for United Kingdom Trade in June were published on July 14, and an article appeared in the Journal *dated July 23; this article provides a more detailed analysis of trends.*

SUMMARY

THE VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE improved further during the first half year. The deficit in the second quarter averaged £33 million a month, compared with £42 million a month in the first quarter and £47 million a month in the second half of last year. Exports showed a marked increase in the second quarter, with higher shipments to most main markets. There had been a pause in the first quarter when United States dock strikes began to delay shipments from this country. Imports were also affected by the strikes but over the half year as a whole were unchanged in volume; higher prices, however, pushed the value of imports up by 2 per cent.

Exports in the second quarter were £569 million a month, seasonally adjusted, 5 per cent more than in the preceding quarter. The value had fallen a little in the first quarter of this year, partly owing to delays in shipments to North America and partly because of low deliveries of ships and aircraft. Even allowing for the recovery in these two groups, there was a marked increase in exports in the second quarter. Taking the two quarters together, exports averaged £555 million a month in the first half of this year, a rise of 3½ per cent compared with the second half of 1968, which included some exports to North America brought forward to avoid the dock strikes. Between the two half years the volume of exports increased by about 2 per cent.

Compared with a year ago exports in the first half of this year

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1A. United Kingdom trade
Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance†
			Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	
1967	419	15	536	533	– 45
1968	515	18	658	646	– 57
1967 1st quarter	447	16	526	524	– 9
2nd quarter	427	15	530	525	– 37
3rd quarter	421	16	519	515	– 25
4th quarter	381	15	571	566	–108
1968 1st quarter	500	18	647	641	– 59
2nd quarter	486	17	642	633	– 76
3rd quarter	529	19	666	654	– 51
4th quarter	544	19	678	657	– 43
1969 1st quarter	541	18	674	657	– 42
2nd quarter	569	21	698	676	– 33 p
1969 January	557	20	666	648	– 12
February	524	15	678	655	– 64
March	543	20	676	665	– 52
April	542	21	690	673	– 59 p
May	567	20	689	658	– 14 p
June	597	23	717	699	– 28 p
1st quarter	541	18	674	657	– 42
2nd quarter	569	21	698	676	– 33 p
1st half	555	20	686	666	– 37 p

† Excluding transactions relating to US military aircraft financed by Exim bank credit. (See Notes.)

Table 1B. Three-monthly averages (‡)
Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

1968 July	493	17	649	640	– 76
August	511	18	651	640	– 58
September	529	19	666	654	– 51
October	537	19	667	655	– 43
November	545	19	676	656	– 40
December	544	19	678	657	– 43
1969 January	552	19	675	650	– 25
February	539	18	670	651	– 41
March	541	18	674	657	– 42
April	536	19	681	665	– 58
May	551	20	685	665	– 42
June	569	21	698	676	– 33

‡ Average of month shown and two preceding months.

Table 1C
Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	
			Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.
1967 1st quarter	444·8	15·4	536·5	535·4
2nd quarter	446·1	15·7	540·1	534·9
3rd quarter	395·0	14·7	507·8	504·1
4th quarter	390·4	15·9	560·3	555·9
1968 1st quarter	501·2	18·8	664·2	657·7
2nd quarter	503·0	17·0	645·6	637·1
3rd quarter	504·0	17·8	648·9	636·5
4th quarter	550·4	19·3	674·3	653·2
1969 1st quarter	533·5	18·9	686·1	669·0
2nd quarter	594·0	21·8	705·5	683·6
April	554·1	22·9	708·7	692·3
May	610·7	21·0	726·1	695·0
June	615·8	20·7	693·6	675·4

Table 1D. Changes in value, volume and unit values of exports and imports
Seasonally adjusted except Unit Values monthly averages

	Exports f.o.b.			Imports c.i.f. excluding US military aircraft, etc.			Terms of trade†
	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	
	£m.	1961=100		£m.	1961=100		1961=100
1967							
1st qtr.	447	*129*	*114*	524	*132*	*108*	*105*
2nd qtr.	427	*123*	*114*	525	*133*	*107*	*106*
3rd qtr.	421	*119*	*115*	515	*126*	*108*	*106*
October	—	—	*116*	—	—	*110*	*105*
4th qtr.	381	*106*	*116*	566	*134*	*113*	*103*
1968							
1st qtr.	500	*135*	*121*	641	*144*	*120*	*101*
2nd qtr.	486	*130*	*123*	633	*141*	*121*	*102*
3rd qtr.	529	*139*	*125*	654	*144*	*122*	*103*
4th qtr.	544	*141*	*126*	657	*144*	*123*	*102*
1969							
1st qtr	541	*139*	*127*	657	*142*	*124*	*103*
2nd qtr.	569	*146*	*127*	676	*146*	*125*	*102*
% increase Oct. 67–2nd Qtr. 1969	—	—	*10*	—	—	*14*	*–3*

(†) Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index were 13 per cent higher, but this comparison understates the underlying increase due to the substantial carry-over into the first half of 1968 of shipments delayed by the United Kingdom strikes towards the end of 1967. Since the middle two quarters of 1967, before devaluation and the dock strikes affected the figures, exports have increased by 31 per cent in terms of sterling and by 12 per cent in terms of United States dollars; over the same period the volume of exports increased by about 18 per cent equivalent to an annual rate of about 10 per cent. Export prices since October 1967, the month before devaluation, have increased by 10 per cent.

The value of imports (excluding United States military aircraft) in the second quarter averaged £676 million a month, seasonally adjusted, 3 per cent higher than the rate of £657 million a month in the first quarter. Import prices were higher and the increase in volume was a little over 2 per cent. The increase between the two quarters was more than explained by the marked recovery in imports from North America following the ending of the dock strikes. As supplies from this source returned to normal, there were some offsetting falls in arrivals from alternative sources which had increased while the strikes were in progress.

Imports have risen much less rapidly than exports over the last year and a half. The rise has been mainly in import prices and the volume of arrivals has risen very slowly. In the first half of 1969, imports averaged £666 million a month compared with £655 million in the second half of 1968 and £637 million in the first half of the year. By volume, imports in the first half of 1969 averaged 144 (index number 1961=100) the same as in the second half of 1968 and little more than the average of 143 in the first half of last year. The import deposit scheme has probably helped to restrain imports this year. Arrivals of goods subject to the scheme in the first half year were only slightly higher than in the second half of last year.

Visible trade balance

The deficit on visible trade has continued to fall.

The further improvement to £33 million a month in the second quarter, from £42 million a month in the first quarter mainly reflects the stronger recovery in exports than in imports after delays in the first quarter. No credit has been taken for the under-recording of exports of some £10 million a month in the calculation of the visible trade balance. As explained in the article on United Kingdom trade in May (see page 1686 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 18), it has been found that the export figures have been affected to a significant extent by the fact that some documents have not been lodged with Customs by exporters and agents. It is not expected that improvements which have been set in train will have had any significant effect on the recording so far.

In addition to visible trade, the current account of the balance of payments includes net invisible earnings, the surplus on which averaged £31 million a month in 1968, and in the first quarter of this year averaged £47 million a month.

The third element making up the full current account is the payment for United States military aircraft. These payments, which differ from the value of arrivals, averaged £9 million a month in 1968 and £11 million a month in the first quarter of this year, and have been made largely out of corresponding loans from the Export Import Bank which are included as a credit in the capital account of the balance of payments.

Exports

Exports in the second quarter were £569 million a month, 5 per cent, or £28 million, higher than the average in the first quarter. Part of the increase came from the recovery in deliveries to North America following the ending of the strikes. Shipments to this market in the second quarter were £99 million a month, compared with £89 million in the first quarter. They were at about the same level as in the second half of 1968 when, however, the figures were affected by stockbuilding in anticipation of the strikes.

A further factor in the increase in exports in the second quarter was the timing of deliveries of ships and aircraft. Exports of the group 'other transport equipment', which includes these highly erratic items, fell from the high level of £29 million a month in the fourth quarter of 1968 to £21 million in the first quarter of 1969, and then rose to £25 million in the second quarter.

It is clear, however, that even after allowing for these special factors, there was a marked rise in exports in the second quarter, with deliveries to all the major areas and many commodity groupings showing substantial increases. The general movement in our exports has continued broadly to follow the trend in world trade, which fell slightly in the first quarter of 1969 (mainly as a result of the United States dock strikes) but recovered sharply in the second quarter.

Our exports to Western Europe rose by 5 per cent in the second quarter. Within the total, exports to the EFTA countries continued to rise and there was renewed growth in shipments to the EEC. There was a further increase of 6 per cent in exports to the sterling area, which was reflected in higher deliveries to many overseas sterling countries.

Within the commodity pattern of trade, machinery exports increased by 5 per cent in the second quarter, with electrical machinery showing the strongest rise. Following an increase of 7 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of this year, exports of road motor vehicles rose by a further 7 per cent in the second quarter, despite strikes in the motor industry. The only exception of any note to the generally rising trend was in the category of semi-manufactures and this was partly due to a lower level of diamond exports in the second quarter. The distorting effect of the United States dock strikes was particularly pronounced in exports of beverages and tobacco which increased by 30 per cent (about £5 million a month) between the two quarters, reflecting the sharp rise in whisky exports to the United States after the strikes.

The rise in exports in the second quarter was almost wholly due to a higher volume of deliveries, which increased by 5 per cent. The unit value index of exports was only slightly higher than in the first quarter and about 3½ per cent higher than a year ago. In terms of dollars, United Kingdom export prices in the second quarter were about 5½ per cent below the level in October 1967, just before devaluation.

Imports

The value of imports (excluding United States military aircraft) rose by 3 per cent in the second quarter of this year to a monthly average of £676 million. The increase, of £19 million a month, was more than accounted for by imports from North America, which increased from £103 million a month in the first quarter to £132 million a month in the second quarter. There were, however, lower imports from other sources particularly from the sterling area.

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 5 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first. The increase of £8 million a month was almost entirely in higher imports of tobacco, following the end of the United States dock strike; imports of food in total and beverages were little changed.

Imports of fuels, which had shown a steady rise since the middle of last year, fell sharply, by 9 per cent in value, in the second quarter. The unit value of fuel imports continued to fall and was 2 per cent lower than in the first quarter, partly reflecting changes in oil purchases from dearer to cheaper sources. By volume, fuel imports fell by 6 per cent.

The value of imported basic materials has shown very little change since the second quarter of 1968. There has been a continued rise in prices over the period, but offset by a fall of some 4 per cent in volume about half of which occurred in the second quarter.

Imports of semi-manufactures in the second quarter showed a rise of 2 per cent in value, reflecting small increases in both price and volume. The increase in volume was due in part to the ending of the United States dock strikes, since this area is an important source of supply of semi-manufactured goods.

This is also likely to have been a major factor behind the increase of 11 per cent in imports of finished manufactures (excluding United States military aircraft). The increase was almost entirely in capital goods; imports of consumer goods rose only slightly.

AREA PATTERN OF EXPORTS

North America

Exports to North America in the first half of this year were £94 million a month, £4 million below the high level in the second half of 1968. After a fall in the first quarter due to the United States dock strikes, deliveries rose to a level of £99 million a month in the second quarter, an increase of 11 per cent between the two quarters. The fact that exports were no higher in the second quarter than they were in the second half of 1968 is due, at least in part, to anticipation of the strikes (which were first threatened for the

(*Continued on page* 357)

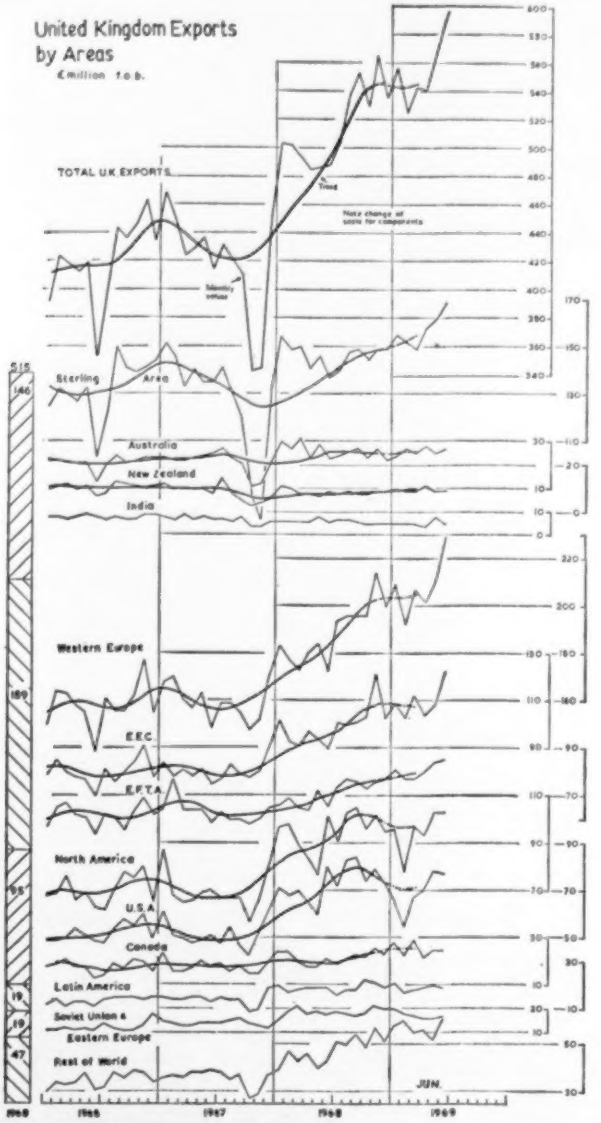


Table A. United Kingdom exports: areas (†)

Seasonally adjusted values £ million f.o.b. per month

	1968				1969						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Apr.	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
STERLING AREA	146	141	146	147	152	158	162	169	152	163	158
Australia	26	25	26	24	26	28	25	27	26	27	26
New Zealand	9	8	8	8	9	11	9	9	9	10	10
India	6	7	6	5	5	4	8	5	5	6	5
South Africe Republic	22	21	23	21	22	22	25	25	22	24	23
Irish Republic	22	20	23	25	24	25	26	28	24	26	25
WESTERN EUROPE	189	179	195	203	203	202	211	229	203	214	209
EEC	100	94	101	109	108	104	108	122	108	111	109
EFTA	71	68	76	75	78	80	84	85	78	83	80
Other	18	17	17	20	20	19	20	22	20	20	20
NORTH AMERICA	95	87	99	98	89	93	103	103	89	99	94
USA and Dependencies	73	68	80	75	63	70	78	77	63	75	69
Canada	22	19	21	24	27	22	25	25	27	24	25
LATIN AMERICA	19	19	17	21	18	19	20	18	18	19	19
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	19	18	18	20	18	16	16	17	18	16	17
REST OF WORLD	47	43	51	52	58	56	52	61	58	56	57
TOTAL	515	486	529	544	541	542	567	597	541	569	555

(†) Figures for Burma and Rhodesia are included with the 'Rest of the World'.

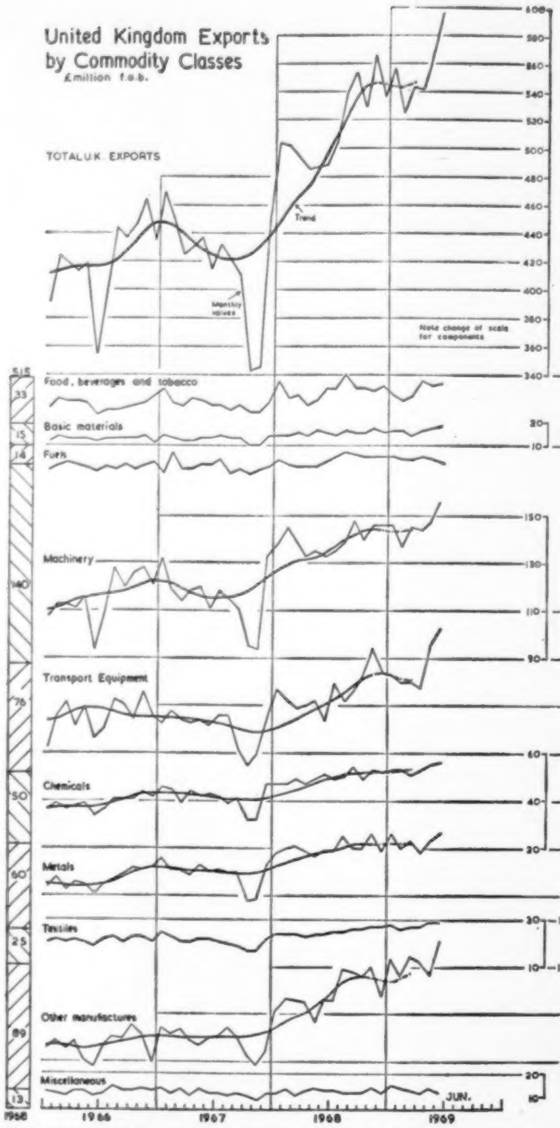


Table B. United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values £ million f.o.b. per month

	1968				1969						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Apr.	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	33	30	36	34	30	37	35	36	30	36	33
BASIC MATERIALS	15	15	15	16	15	16	17	18	15	17	16
FUELS	14	12	16	15	14	15	14	12	14	14	14
MANUFACTURES	440	418	451	463	468	460	485	521	468	489	479
Non-electric machinery	106	101	106	110	109	107	110	118	109	112	110
Electric machinery	34	33	35	34	34	37	37	38	34	37	36
Road motor vehicles	55	53	58	57	62	60	65	73	62	66	64
Other transport equipment	21	15	18	29	21	17	28	30	21	25	23
Chemicals	50	49	51	51	52	53	55	56	52	55	53
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	60	58	61	61	63	58	63	66	63	62	63
Textiles	25	24	25	27	27	27	29	29	27	28	28
Other	89	83	95	93	101	102	97	111	101	103	102
Clothing and footwear	9	9	9	11	10	12	12	12	10	12	11
Instruments	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	13	14	14
MISCELLANEOUS	13	14	13	13	14	12	14	12	14	13	13
TOTAL	515	486	529	544	541	542	567	597	541	569	555

autumn) and the building up of stocks in the United States in the third and fourth quarters of last year.

Exports to the United States were £69 million a month in the first half of 1969 compared with £78 million in the second half of 1968. Between the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year there was a fall in deliveries of £13 million a month. In the second quarter, however, exports recovered to £75 million a month, an increase of £12 million over the depressed level in the first three months of this year.

A view of the underlying trend in exports to the United States depends on the scale of anticipatory stock-building which seems to have occurred in that country in the third and fourth quarters of 1968. While it is obvious from the beverages and tobacco series that whisky exports in the second half of 1968 (and particularly in the third quarter) were well above their previous trend, other commodities do not in general show such pronounced shifts. It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the extent to which exports were shipped in the second half of 1968 which would normally have been exported in the first quarter of 1969, but knowledge of the impending strikes was widespread for many months before they actually occurred and some acceleration in exports to forestall certain of the effects of the strikes seems to have occurred.

Economic activity in the United States in recent months has continued vigorous in spite of fiscal and monetary measures designed to moderate the rate of expansion. Signs of the long predicted slowdown were still limited in the first half of 1969. Although the rate of growth of real output has slackened a little in comparison with 1968, the underlying rate of importing into the United States has remained at a high level.

Whisky exports have again been running at a fairly high level in the second quarter of the year, after a sharp fall in the first quarter. The only group of exports to increase in the first quarter was semi-manufactures; this was due partly to exports of diamonds which have grown strongly over the recent past. Deliveries of aircraft engines, some of them for incorporation in military aircraft purchased by the United Kingdom, have fallen considerably and in the first half of the year were about £10 million below the level in the same period a year ago.

Exports to Canada in the first quarter were £27 million a month, an increase of £4 million over the second half of 1968; in the second quarter shipments fell by £3 million a month, but in the half year as a whole exports were 14 per cent higher than in the second half of last year.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe were virtually unchanged between the fourth quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969. In the second quarter there was a strong increase in deliveries which brought the level in the first half of the year to £209 million a month, 5 per cent above the level in the previous half year. Nearly all the increase between the first two quarters of this year was in the volume of exports.

The EEC economies have continued to grow strongly in the early part of this year. The German economy in particular has been operating at a very high level of aggregate demand; but all the countries of the EEC have continued to share, in varying degrees, in the expansion. Consequently imports into the EEC are likely to show a further marked rise in the first half of the year; in the first quarter imports (including intra-trade) rose by about 5 per cent over the previous quarter and early indications point to a further large rise in the second quarter, although as a result of the abolition of tariffs within the community, intra-trade is becoming increasingly important in relation to total trade.

Exports to the EEC in the first two quarters of this year averaged £109 million a month, an increase of 4 per cent over the level of £105 million in the second half of 1968. After rising strongly through 1968 exports to the EEC fell slightly in the first quarter of 1969. This was partly due to a fall in deliveries of ships and aircraft from the high level in the fourth quarter of 1968; an increase in deliveries of these erratic items helped in the sharp recovery of exports in the second quarter. Shipments to the EEC have also been depressed by cereal exports which in the first six months of this year have been markedly below their level in the same period of last year. There was, however, a substantial increase in exports of semi-manufactures in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter, almost certainly due to a rise in

Table 2

United Kingdom exports by areas and countries. Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
COMMONWEALTH EUROPE	12·7	*44*	11·7	*9*	*12·5*	*20*
Cyprus	6·5	*53*	5·5	*10*	5·5	*19*
OTHER WESTERN HEMISPHERE	25·9	*30*	24·6	*- 1*	28·3	*15*
Jamaica	7·2	*34*	7·0	*2*	8·3	*23*
Trinidad	5·8	*21*	5·5	*–10*	6·1	*6*
AUSTRALASIA & PACIFIC	102·8	*28*	105·9	*–12*	112·0	*12*
Australia	75·1 [75]	*28*	76·5 [77]		77·7 [80]	*6*
New Zealand	25·2 [25]	*27*	27·3 [28]	*- 3*	30·4 [29]	*24*
COMMONWEALTH ASIA	75·1	*14*	76·7	*- 4*	83·5	*8*
India	16·2 [17]	*- 6*	15·5 [16]	*–14*	18·6 [17]	*–12*
Pakistan	12·0	*10*	12·6	*7*	13·3	*20*
Ceylon	6·5	*29*	6·8	*23*	6·9	*62*
Malaysia	11·0	*8*	10·2	*–22*	11·8	*- 7*
Singapore	9·4	*10*	10·0	*–12*	11·9	*23*
Hong Kong	19·5	*46*	20·8	*8*	20·2	*11*
COMMONWEALTH WEST AFRICA	26·0	*22*	31·3	*17*	31·6	*30*
Sierra Leone	2·6	*38*	2·9	*41*	3·4	*35*
Ghana	7·9	*15*	8·8	*- 6*	8·5	*13*
Nigeria	14·9	*24*	18·8	*32*	19·0	*39*
OTHER COMMONWEALTH AFRICA	28·8	*30*	29·6	*–15*	35·6	*11*
Zambia	7·7	*27*	8·5	*–12*	9·2	*- 6*
Malawi	1·8	*36*	1·6	*–12*	2·1	*16*
Tanzania	4·3	*41*	4·5	*–12*	4·3	*- 8*
Kenya	11·1	*30*	10·6	*–22*	15·5	*38*
Mauritius	1·3	*15*	1·2	*–30*	1·2	*–20*
COMMONWEALTH MIDDLE EAST	9·1	*66*	9·1	*–15*	12·2	*64*
Bahrain	2·4	*19*	2·3	*–31*	3·3	*27*
NON-COMMONWEALTH MIDDLE EAST	19·4	*55*	24·1	*17*	30·2	*34*
Libya	8·3	*101*	8·1	—	13·9	*46*
Jordan	1·7	*36*	4·3	*106*	4·1	*57*
Southern Yemen	1·7	*8*	1·3	*–48*	1·7	*–23*
Kuwait	7·0	*37*	9·1	*27*	9·4	*27*
OTHER STERLING AREA	138·9	*33*	137·9	*11*	154·6	*21*
Irish Republic	71·9 [73]	*56*	69·8 [71]	*27*	81·4 [79]	*32*
Iceland	1·8	*4*	1·1	*–13*	1·3	*–26*
Republic of South Africa	64·9 [65]	*14*	66·6 [65]	*- 1*	71·7 [71]	*12*
South West Africa	0·3	*28*	0·4	*–19*	0·2	*–44*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	**438·6** [440]	*29*	**450·9** [457]	—	**500·5** [489]	*17*

(*Continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

Table 2 – continued

United Kingdom exports by areas and countries. Non-Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics

£ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
NORTH AMERICA	302·3 [296]	*46*	245·2 [268]	*– 6*	315·2 [298]	*15*
Canada	66·8 [67]	*30*	71·9 [80]	*17*	80·2 [72]	*25*
United States & Deps.	235·6 [233]	*52*	173·2 [188]	*–13*	235·1 [226]	*12*
WESTERN EUROPE	574·0 [598]	*28*	620·7 [609]	*13*	687·2 [642]	*21*
EFTA (including Finland)	219·5 [227]	*25*	234·0 [234]	*15*	267·2 [249]	*24*
Finland	20·0	*29*	20·6	*22*	26·8	*22*
Sweden	65·2 [68]	*25*	68·7 [69]	*9*	75·2 [71]	*19*
Norway	31·0	*5*	29·0	*– 7*	36·4	*17*
Denmark, Faroes and Greenland	41·9	*28*	46·5	*20*	47·9	*20*
Switzerland & Leichtenstein	33·2	*26*	36·2	*29*	43·8	*44*
Portugal, Azores & Madeira	15·1	*37*	18·7	*34*	20·2	*29*
Austria	13·2	*50*	14·3	*21*	17·0	*32*
EEC	302·1 [315]	*30*	327·4 [323]	*11*	353·2 [334]	*19*
Western Germany	81·5 [83]	*28*	80·6 [83]	*4*	93·5 [89]	*13*
Netherlands	64·2 [64]	*34*	61·3 [61]	*8*	67·8 [64]	*12*
Belgium & Luxembourg	58·9 [62]	*42*	71·7 [68]	*21*	63·4 [63]	*8*
France	59·5 [64]	*25*	71·0 [70]	*22*	78·8 [72]	*37*
Italy	39·8 [41]	*19*	42·8 [43]	*– 1*	49·8 [47]	*–32*
Other Western Europe:						
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	28·6	*31*	31·8	*18*	32·6	*13*
Other	23·8	*24*	27·5	*17*	*34·2*	*25*
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	56·1 [57]	*36*	53·8 [55]	*– 1*	51·2 [49]	*– 9*
Soviet Union	23·8	*34*	23·3	*–14*	23·3	*–15*
Other	32·3	*37*	30·5	*12*	*27·9*	*– 3*
LATIN AMERICA	57·3 [57]	*41*	54·1 [55]	*– 3*	57·7 [58]	*5*
Venezuela	8·1	*55*	7·4	*3*	7·2	*–20*
Argentine Republic	9·3	*41*	9·5	*35*	9·9	*23*
Other	39·9	*39*	37·3	*–11*	40·6	*7*
OTHER NON-STERLING	153·4 [156]	*55*	175·8 [173]	*33*	170·4 [169]	*31*
Middle East	74·9	*96*	83·7	*33*	78·7	*34*
Israel	22·8	*100*	27·6	*22*	23·6	*27*
Africa	14·7	*71*	18·4	*54*	16·4	*16*
Asia	55·2	*23*	65·0	*36*	66·5	*41*
Burma	2·3	*52*	2·0	*55*	1·4	*–22*
Japan	24·5 [25]	*17*	28·1 [29]	*21*	30·6 [29]	*34*
Extra-European Possessions of European Countries	8·7	*23*	8·7	*–11*	8·7	*–11*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	**1,143·1** [1,163]	*37*	**1,149·6** [1,161]	*9*	**1·281·6** [1,216]	*18*

diamond exports; in the second quarter exports of semi-manufactures have probably remained at a fairly high level.

The German economy has been expanding very strongly in the first part of this year, and such measures as have been taken to reduce the level of demand have yet to show results. Exports to Germany in the first six months were £29 million a month, an increase of 4 per cent over the previous half year. In the early months of the year exports to Germany showed no increase in sharp contrast to the strong import demand. The apparent slow response of exports to the favourable demand conditions is partly explicable in terms of the bunched deliveries of ships in the fourth quarter of 1968 and possibly the dislocation of shipping schedules in the first quarter. In addition Germany is an important market for cereal exports, which in the first six months were well below the level in the same period of 1968.

Economic activity in France continued at a high level in the first part of 1969 following the sharp recovery from the strikes in the middle of last year, and imports into France from all sources have grown vigorously; they were about 11 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first quarter, and taking the first half of the year as a whole about 9 per cent higher than in the previous six months. British exports to France have followed a very similar trend. Our exports also grew rapidly through last year and there was a further small increase between the first two quarters of this year to bring the level for the first six months to £24 million a month, a rise of 11 per cent over the second half of 1968. There has been a rise in exports of aircraft parts, presumably in connection with the Concorde project.

Shipments to Italy were little changed in the first quarter of the year, but rose by about £2 million in the second quarter to a rate of £16 million a month; in the first six months exports were 10 per cent higher than in the previous half year. After rising in the first quarter, deliveries to Belgium fell back in the second quarter to about the level in the second half of 1968; this owed a good deal to the fall in diamond exports which account for over a third of our trade with Belgium. Exports to the Netherlands have shown little change since the middle of last year, apart from a rise in the fourth quarter of 1968, mainly due to increased deliveries of ships.

The rise in imports into continental EFTA countries, which began early last year, continued in the first part of 1969. United Kingdom exports to our trading partners in EFTA also grew over the same period; by the second quarter of this year exports had reached a level of £83 million a month, an increase of 6 per cent over the first quarter. In the first six months exports were £81 million compared with £76 million in the second half of 1968.

Our largest single market amongst the EFTA countries is Sweden where, however, there has been a pause in the growth of exports; shipments were £23 million a month in the first six months, only slightly above the level in the previous six months. Exports to most other EFTA countries grew strongly, and particularly to Switzerland and Austria. Ships are a large component of exports to Norway, which fell sharply in the first quarter but have recovered in the second quarter.

Exports to the rest of Western Europe have been unchanged since the fourth quarter of 1968, after rising strongly through last year. Unlike most other areas, deliveries of ships and aircraft were higher in the first quarter of the year than in the fourth quarter of 1968 and they have remained substantial in the second quarter.

Sterling Area

Exports to the overseas sterling area were £158 million a month in the first six months, an increase of 8 per cent over the second half of 1968. There was a quickening in the rate of growth in the first half of the year, and particularly in the second quarter which was partly due to a large increase in deliveries of ships and aircraft to the developing sterling countries.

Deliveries to each of the four major developed sterling countries were higher in the first half of the year than in the preceding half year. Exports to Australia increased fairly sharply in the first quarter when there were large deliveries of aircraft which accounted for some of the increase, but there was a further rise in the second quarter to give a half yearly total of £26 million a month, 3 per cent higher than in the preceding half year. Increased exports of ships to New Zealand played a part in the rise in the first three months of the year; here again there was a further rise in exports in the second quarter. There was a marked upward trend in shipments to the Irish Republic in 1968, which continued in the first half of the year; a fall in the first quarter was due to diamond exports returning to a more normal level after their high level in the fourth quarter. Exports to South Africa, which were almost flat during 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, rose in the second quarter but were still below their level in the first half of 1967.

Deliveries to the developing sterling countries as a group rose by 8 per cent in the first half of the year compared with the previous half year. Following a rise in the first three months, exports in the second quarter increased by a further £8 million a month to a level of £78 million. The growth in exports to these markets partly reflected a marked increase in deliveries of aircraft. These exports rose sharply in the second quarter and were even higher than the substantial level of deliveries in the fourth quarter of 1968. Exports to India fell in the first six months of the year, continuing the decline of the past few years. Shipments to Malaysia and Singapore rose sharply in the second quarter after falling through most of 1968 and the early part of 1969. The moderate upward trend in exports to Hong Kong since the beginning of 1968 continued in the first half of this year. Exports to the sterling countries of West Africa showed a marked rise in the first six months, largely due to a recovery of exports to Nigeria. Exports to other sterling African countries turned up in the first half of the year after falling through 1968.

Table 3

United Kingdom exports: Machinery and transport equipment

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	312·4 [324]	*30*	325·5 [326]	*1*	357·8 [336]	*12*
Aircraft engines	39·3	*59*	31·2	*–17*	29·2	*– 5*
Internal combustion engines other than aircraft	30·5	*33*	32·2	*12*	34·5	*6*
Other power generating equipment	9·8	*6*	9·1	*–33*	11·7	*– 2*
Tractors	26·0	*18*	29·9	*18*	27·3	*– 4*
Other agricultural machinery	7·5	*48*	8·8	*7*	11·8	*17*
Office machines	22·6	*25*	23·4	*3*	26·5	*20*
Metal working machinery	17·8	*42*	17·5	*4*	21·6	*24*
Textile leather machinery	29·2	*27*	32·8	*4*	34·8	*17*
Machines for special industries	37·3	*34*	40·8	*5*	47·1	*14*
Heating and cooling equipment	14·0	*22*	12·3	*–24*	10·3	*–30*
Pumps, centrifuges, etc.	14·8	*33*	15·7	*12*	17·3	*17*
Mechanical handing equipment	11·0	*11*	13·3	*9*	16·6	*35*
Other machinery	52·8	*24*	58·4	*1*	69·2	*27*
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	99·0 [103]	*24*	103·0 [103]	*– 4*	119·3 [112]	*15*
Electric power machinery	13·7	*10*	15·4	*– 7*	16·7	*7*
Switchgear	8·7	*24*	10·0	*– 5*	11·4	*23*
Electric distribution equipment	10·2	*49*	7·5	*–31*	10·2	*–32*
Televisions, radios	1·8	*41*	2·3	*41*	2·2	*11*
Other telecommunications equipment	22·8	*10*	22·6	*–17*	27·0	*18*
Domestic electric equipment	9·3	*48*	10·0	*24*	11·0	*27*
Other electrical machinery	32·4	*30*	35·2	*8*	40·9	*33*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	234·3	*46*	245·1	*11*	299·8	*36*
Road motor vehicles	164·6 [173]	*54*	185·7 [185]	*18*	217·1 [198]	*25*
Cars and chassis	69·9	*71*	79·4	*33*	99·8	*24*
Commercial vehicles and chassis	31·0	*40*	40·3	*34*	44·9	*37*
Aircraft and parts	40·7	*88*	38·0	*15*	49·2	*137*
Ships and boats	20·2	*–14*	11·0	*–47*	21·1	*26*
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	**645·7** [671]	*34*	**673·6** [667]	*3*	**776·9** [724]	*20*

Rest of the world

After growing strongly since devaluation, exports to Latin America fell in the first quarter from the high level in the fourth quarter of 1968; as with other areas this was associated with substantial deliveries of aircraft in the fourth quarter of last year. There was a rise in shipments in the second quarter, and in the first six months exports were £19 million a month, about the same as in the previous six months. Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe fell in both the first and second quarters of the year. Deliveries to the rest of the world have been rising strongly and in the first half of the year were £57 million a month, an increase of 10 per cent (£5 million a month) over the rate in the third and fourth quarters of 1968. Within this group of countries Japan is our most important market and the remarkable expansion in its economy continued in the first part of 1969. Exports to Japan reached the level of £10 million in the first half of 1969, an increase of 18 per cent over the preceding half year.

Table 4

United Kingdom exports: Other manufactures

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets

percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
CHEMICALS	151·0 [154]	*33*	153·4 [157]	*7*	174·2 [164]	*13*
Chemical elements and compounds	38·6	*37*	36·5	*3*	41·4	*7*
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	17·8	*32*	17·1	*3*	19·4	*17*
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	23·7	*31*	26·6	*12*	29·7	*18*
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	13·5	*29*	13·0	*7*	14·8	*14*
Fertilizers	1·8	*16*	1·9	*–14*	1·0	*–29*
Plastic materials	28·0	*29*	28·7	*14*	33·5	*15*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIALS	403·9 [409]	*36*	430·5 [441]	*13*	440·3 [428]	*16*
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.	10·8	*48*	10·4	*14*	12·6	*18*
Rubber manufactures	14·8	*13*	16·2	*2*	17·7	*12*
Wood and cork manufactures, etc.	1·6	*28*	1·5	*– 3*	1·8	*15*
Paper	17·0	*32*	17·9	*12*	19·4	*19*
Textile manufactures	77·9 [78]	*34*	78·8 [81]	*11*	87·3 [85]	*21*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	22·9	*25*	21·1	*6*	24·3	*16*
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	9·5	*26*	10·1	*4*	10·4	*8*
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	18·1	*40*	20·2	*14*	21·7	*31*
Miscellaneous textile manufacturers	27·4	*43*	27·4	*17*	31·0	*25*
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	99·8	*55*	123·9	*32*	104·3	*27*
Pottery and glass	13·6	*31*	13·0	*6*	16·2	*25*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones	75·3	*63*	99·6	*40*	75·1	*28*
Iron and steel	67·4	*26*	57·3	*– 8*	65·8	*– 5*
Non-ferrous metals	67·6	*34*	78·1	*13*	76·6	*14*
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	47·0	*33*	46·4	*5*	54·7	*20*
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	140·4 [136]	*34*	131·7 [141]	*12*	153·4 [151]	*27*
Clothing and footwear	33·5 [30]	*37*	25·8 [29]	*20*	30·0 [36]	*42*
Scientific instruments	37·8 [39]	*32*	40·4 [40]	*15*	45·3 [43]	*22*
Printed matter	18·2	*27*	16·0	—	19·3	*20*

(*Continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

Table 5
Other exports
quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million f.o.b.

	2nd half		1st quarter		2nd quarter	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	44·7 [44]	*14*	40·9 [42]	*– 3*	45·8 [45]	*15*
Live animals	7·1	*10*	5·2	*99*	5·9	*80*
Cereals and cereal preparations	7·6	*– 2*	5·7	*–58*	6·7	*–38*
Sugar and sugar preparations	6·3	*6*	5·5	*– 6*	7·5	*19*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	65·3 [61]	*50*	38·6 [48]	*–17*	61·1 [62]	*23*
Whisky	52·2	*57*	26·8	*–24*	45·6	*23*
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7·6	*27*	7·8	*8*	8·8	*16*
CRUDE MATERIALS AND ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	44·7 [46]	*24*	45·8 [46]	*6*	53·7 [51]	*16*
Wool tops	5·9	*21*	6·1	*7*	7·9	*23*
Other textile fibres	17·1	*40*	17·0	*18*	20·3	*22*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	45·7 [47]	*56*	46·1 [43]	*14*	41·0 [42]	*19*
Coal, coke and briquettes	5·2	*51*	5·6	*36*	5·9	*56*
Petroleum products	37·6	*58*	37·0	*12*	31·4	*18*

COMMODITY PATTERN OF EXPORTS

Manufactured goods

The commodity pattern of exports during the first half of 1969 was, of course, affected by the delays in exports to North America in the first quarter and the higher deliveries in the second quarter.

Exports of manufactured goods in the first half of 1969 rose by nearly 5 per cent in value and by 3 per cent in volume, compared with the previous half year. In the second quarter there was an increase of 4 per cent in value over the previous quarter, which showed only a slight rise compared with the last quarter of 1968.

Machinery and transport equipment, the most important category among manufactured goods, rose by 9 per cent in the second quarter to a level of £241 million a month, following a slight decline in the first quarter. In volume terms exports in this category rose by 11 per cent between the two quarters. Exports of non-electrical machinery fell in the first quarter of the year, the most substantial fall within the group being in deliveries of aircraft engines to the United States. In the second quarter non-electrical machinery exports rose by 3 per cent and in the first six months there was a 2 per cent increase compared with the previous half year. Deliveries of electrical machinery, which showed little change in the first quarter, grew strongly in the second quarter. In the category of transport equipment, exports of road motor vehicles continued to expand rapidly; the 7 per cent increase in deliveries in the first quarter was followed by a further 7 per cent increase in the second quarter to reach a record of £66 million a month; overall there was a rise of 11 per cent between the first half of 1969 and the last six months of 1968. Deliveries of 'other transport equipment' which is dominated by erratic changes in highly valued ships and aircraft, rose by 22 per cent (£4 million a month) in the second quarter of the year, but the total for the half year was still below that of the previous half year.

Shipments of chemicals accelerated in the second quarter to give an increase for the first six months of 4 per cent by value over the last six months of 1968 and an increase of 2 per cent in volume. Deliveries of manufactures classified chiefly by material were £147 million a month in the first quarter compared with £143 million in the second quarter, a fall of 3 per cent between the two quarters. Within this general group, exports of textiles and related products continued their upward trend with an increase in the second quarter of 4 per cent over the first quarter; shipments of metals and metal manufactures sustained a slight fall in the second quarter, but exports of diamonds were mainly responsible for the fall in this group in the second quarter. While diamond exports can fluctuate considerably over short periods, they have demonstrated a marked upward trend since the beginning of last year. Exports in the category of miscellaneous manufactured grew strongly in the second quarter with an increase of 8 per cent after levelling off during the first quarter.

Clothing and footwear exports averaged £10 million a month in the first quarter and rose to £12 million in the second quarter; for the first half of this year there was an increase of 7 per cent compared with the second half of 1968. Deliveries of scientific instruments have grown uninterruptedly since the end of 1967; in the second quarter they were £14 million, 6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter.

Other goods

Most of the commodity groups classified as non-manufactures grew strongly in the second quarter following falls in the previous quarter. However, only in respect of basic materials and miscellaneous non-manufactures were the recoveries substantial enough to show an increase between the last two half years. The largest increase between the first and second quarter (30 per cent) was in exports of beverages and tobacco which rose from £16 million to £21 million a month, reflecting the high level of exports of whisky to the United States following the end of the dock strikes on the eastern seaboard.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF IMPORTS

Food, beverages and tobacco

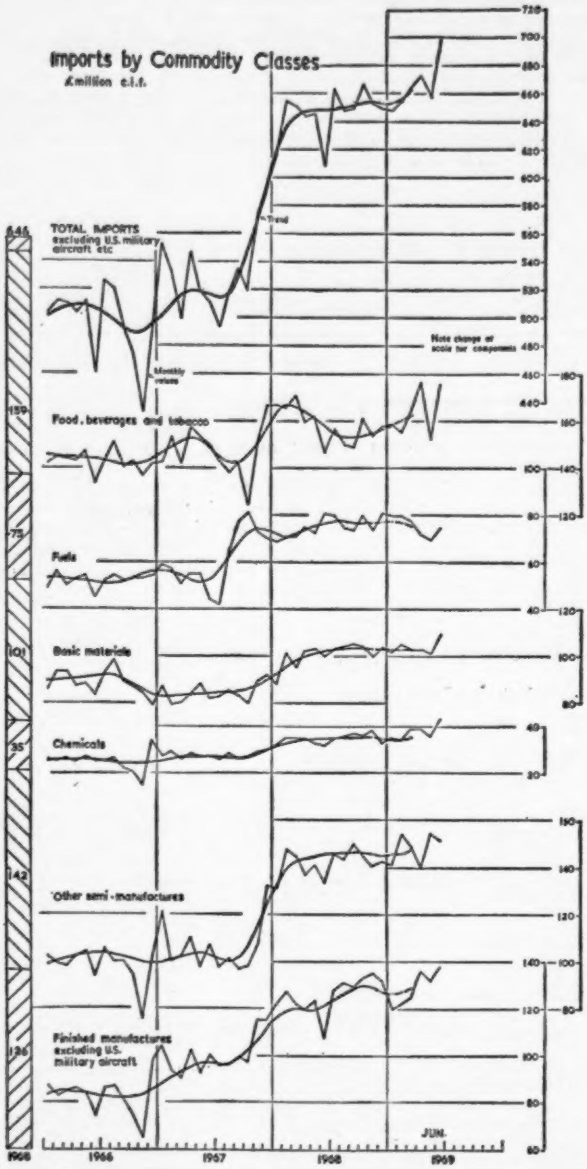
Increased arrivals of tobacco following the delays caused by the American east coast dock strikes accounted for almost all the rise of £8 million a month (5 per cent) in imports of food, beverages and tobacco between the first and second quarters of this year. Within the group as a whole, higher volume accounted for almost all of the increase – prices rose only slightly. Tobacco imports had fallen back considerably in the first quarter, while food imports had shown a small rise despite the strikes, and imports of beverages had remained unchanged. In the second quarter, there was little further change in imports of food and drink, but imports of tobacco were nearly trebled. In the first half of the year, imports of food, drink and tobacco were £164 million a month, some 6 per cent more than the average for the second half last year.

Imports of food and live animals in the second quarter, at £148 million a month, seasonally adjusted, were unchanged from the high level reached in the previous quarter, which was equal to the peak reached early in 1968 when trade was disturbed by the aftermath of the dock strikes in Liverpool and London. There were considerable variations in arrivals of the commodities comprising the group in the second quarter. Imports of meat, dairy produce and eggs, and fruit and vegetables were reduced, but there were much higher imports of cereals and feeding stuffs for animals. Imports of other food were little changed.

Imports of meat and meat preparations were lower in the second quarter. They fell back by 5 per cent, £2 million a month, seasonally adjusted, to the level in the last quarter of 1968. Within this group imports of mutton and lamb (mainly from New Zealand) which had been exceptionally high in the early months of this year, fell sharply in the second quarter with both price and quantities imported very much reduced. Imports of beef and veal were slightly higher than at this time last year, due probably to the lifting of some of the restrictions on South American imports but there was little change in bacon imports.

Imports of dairy produce and eggs in the second quarter were lower by about £1 million a month, about 5 per cent. These imports averaged £16 million a month in the second quarter and were little changed from the corresponding period a year ago. Imports of cheese were markedly lower compared with last year but imports of butter and other commodities were slightly higher.

There was a moderate reduction in imports of fruit and vegetables in the second quarter. At £30 million a month, seasonally adjusted, they were £1 million a month, 4 per cent less than the high levels in the previous quarter, after little change in the second half of last year. In the first half of this year, they were £2 million a month, 6 per cent more than in the second half of last year, when imports had levelled out after the initial increase following devaluation.



The only foodstuffs to show an increase in the second quarter were cereals (including feeding stuffs for animals) which clearly reflected the making good of arrears in arrivals from North America due to the United States dock strikes. Importing of feeding stuffs last year was largely governed by the need for re-stocking following the foot and mouth epidemic and there were heavy imports both at the beginning and end of the year. Cereals and feeding stuffs together fell from £28 million in the fourth quarter to £25 million in the first quarter but recovered sharply to £30 million a month in the second quarter of this year.

There was little change between the two quarters in most other types of food, but fish imports were a third less in value than in the same period last year. There was also less sugar imported, but with prices higher there was little change in the value of imports in the second quarter compared with the second quarter of 1968. Tea prices, however, have fallen but larger quantities were imported leading to slightly higher imports by value in the second quarter of this year.

Imports of beverages, at £6 million a month, were slightly higher than in the first quarter, but are still at about the same rate as a year ago. These imports have remained fairly flat since the second quarter of last year.

The American east coast dock strikes which interrupted trade early this year had a marked effect on tobacco imports, especially as more tobacco is purchased from North America now that the Rhodesian supply is no longer available. Tobacco imports were low (£6 million a month) in the first quarter of this year on a seasonally adjusted basis, but increased very sharply in the second quarter. Nevertheless, the average of £11 million a month in the first half of 1969 was 8 per cent less than in the first half of last year. Imports from Canada were higher, but arrivals from the United States were some 40 per cent less and there were reduced imports also from India, another important source of supply.

Industrial materials

Imports of industrial materials continued to grow in value in the second quarter of 1969. They had begun to increase again in the early part of the year after easing back at the end of 1968. The rise in value was almost entirely in higher prices; the volume in the second quarter eased back a little. Prices had been rising since just before devaluation, which sharply increased sterling prices at the end of 1967, and in the early months of last year. The continued increase in these prices in the second half of 1968 and during this year reflects ordinary market influences, with higher prices of both basic materials and semi-manufactures contributing to the general rise in recent months.

The import deposit scheme, which came into operation on November 27 last year may have affected the level of certain imports among industrial materials. There is no clear evidence of any marked effect, however, since imports of semi-manufactures, which were largely subject to the scheme, increased a little by volume between the second half of 1968 and the first half of this year. (The deposit scheme in the main does not apply to basic materials nor to non-ferrous metals and precious stones within the category of semi-manufactures.)

Within the total of semi-manufactures, both imports of chemicals

(*Continued on next page*)

Table C. Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1968	658	646	139	75	278	101	35	142	138	126	9
2nd quarter	642	633	157	77	272	102	33	137	125	117	10
3rd quarter	666	654	152	76	286	104	36	147	141	129	9
4th quarter	678	657	158	78	281	103	35	143	155	133	7
1969 1st quarter	674	657	160	79	287	103	36	148	140	123	7
April	690	673	177	72	282	103	39	140	153	136	7
May	689	658	153	70	292	101	36	155	163	132	6
June	717	699	176	75	304	109	43	152	156	138	8
1st quarter	674	657	160	79	287	103	36	148	140	123	7
2nd quarter	698	676	168	73	291	103	39	148	158	136	7
1st half	686	666	164	76	289	103	38	148	149	129	7

and other semis have increased markedly by value since the second half of last year. The increase in chemicals was very sharp in the second quarter, partly reflecting the making good of arrears from the United States. Imports of other semi-manufactures increased in both quarters, although within this category, imports of silver bullion and precious stones were a little lower and copper imports remained unchanged at a high level.

In the second quarter, imports of industrial materials as a whole averaged £291 million a month and were £4 million a month more than in the previous quarter with imports of semi-manufactures accounting for most of the rise. Price increases in the second quarter affected both imports of semi-manufactures and basic materials but their volume continued to fall in the period, despite the sharp rise in imports of chemicals.

Basic materials

Imports of basic materials which have remained fairly steady at about £103 million a month since the middle of last year, showed only a slight rise to £103½ million in the second quarter of this year. Higher prices (up about 3 per cent) were almost counterbalanced by a similar fall in volume between the two quarters. Though the volume of these imports had increased in the early part of last year as manufacturing output expanded, there was little further change for the remainder of the year: in fact there was a tendency for the volume to decline in the last months and this has continued in the first half of this year. Prices rose sharply after devaluation but the continued increase since early last year mainly reflects world trends in commodity prices. Imports of crude materials at £98 million a month were £1 million a month more in the second quarter than in the first, but imports of animal and vegetable oils and fats were lower than in the previous quarter. Among crude materials, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the sharp fall in the quantity and value of timber imports was more than offset by increases in imports of oilseeds and some other crude materials. Imports of timber had risen sharply in value last year, with prices higher after devaluation, but there was no significant change in prices in the second quarter of this year. Imports of sawn softwood were lower in both quantity and value than in the corresponding quarter last year, but imports of wood pulp were little changed. Wool imports increased from £9 million in the first quarter to £10 million in the second, but for the half year as a whole the value was 5 per cent more than a year ago. Imports of other textile fibres in the second quarter of this year increased sharply compared with the first quarter, and imports of metalliferous ores increased moderately; there were higher quantities and a rise in value of imports of iron ore. Imports of hides and skins continued to

(Continued on next page)

Table 6. Imports: Food, beverages and tobacco
quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

		2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS		412·2 [424]	*7*	467·4 [443]	*1*	446·8 [444]	*6*
Live animals		14·5	*11*	13·0	*12*	13·7	*-14*
Meat and meat preparations		98·9 [101]	*12*	114·6 [108]	*13*	102·7 [104]	*3*
Beef and veal		21·3	*25*	24·7	*86*	22·8	*23*
	Th. tons	74	*10*	89	*104*	79	*24*
Mutton and lamb		14·6	*28*	33·2	*17*	21·0	*- 2*
	Th. tons	66	*14*	131	*10*	87	*-10*
Bacon		32·4	*5*	31·0	—	30·7	*2*
	Th. tons	102	*2*	96	*- 4*	96	*- 4*
Dairy products and eggs		47·7 [49]	*- 7*	54·7 [49]	*-11*	42·5 [47]	*- 3*
Butter		32·1	*- 6*	38·7	*-10*	29·0	*2*
	Th. tons	105	*- 4*	129	*- 8*	95	*4*
Fish and fish preparations		20·1	*25*	17·7	*- 4*	12·0	*-29*
Raw sugars		21·6	*- 7*	27·4	*12*	24·3	*- 3*
	Th. tons	439	*-13*	632	*12*	477	*- 9*
Cocoa beans		1·8	*22*	16·7	*119*	10·6	*51*
	Th. tons	6	*- 5*	53	*55*	34	*11*
Tea and mate		29·5	*1*	24·4	*-31*	18·6	*4*
	Th. tons	70	*11*	61	*-24*	50	*12*
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals		77·7 [79]	*12*	79·0 [76]	*- 7*	90·7 [91]	*29*
Fruit and vegetables		76·7 [86]	*7*	95·7 [94]	*- 1*	105·6 [90]	*6*
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO		52·9 [41]	*21*	24·8 [36]	*-46*	47·7 [61]	*16*
Beverages		21·0	*13*	13·0	*-28*	16·0	—
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures		32·0 [23]	*28*	11·8 [17]	*-57*	31·7 [47]	*27*

Table 7. Imports: Materials and fuels
quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

		2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
CRUDE MATERIALS		292·9 [292]	*22*	289·2 [291]	*7*	291·8 [294]	*2*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels		10·2 [10]	*8*	8·2 [9]	*-18*	9·6 [10]	*-13*
Wood, lumber and cork		68·9 [57]	*22*	40·3 [61]	*4*	46·4 [54]	*-15*
Sawn softwood		55·3	*22*	29·1	*2*	35·5	*-18*
	Th. standards	574	*9*	298	*- 7*	333	*-28*
Woodpulp		37·7	*21*	40·7	—	40·6	*3*
	Th. tons	715	*6*	762	*- 7*	757	*1*
Wool and other animal hair and tops		24·7 [29]	20	34·4 [28]	*2*	33·4 [30]	*7*
Raw wool		20·9	*16*	30·6	*2*	27·7	*3*
	Th. tons	51	*13*	70	*- 8*	65	*- 3*
Raw cotton		11·8	*33*	10·9	*-26*	13·4	*9*
	Th. tons	43	*13*	40	*-31*	48	*4*
Metalliferous ores and scrap		68·7	*28*	75·4	*27*	75·3	*6*
Iron ore		23·2	*23*	20·8	*19*	21·4	*4*
	Th. tons	4,796	*13*	4,477	*18*	4,513	*7*
Hides and skins		15·0	*21*	19·8	*8*	18·6	*28*
Crude rubber		12·6	*14*	15·1	*30*	14·2	*23*
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OIL AND FATS		17·9 [18]	*12*	17·7 [18]	*30*	17·0 [16]	*- 7*
CHEMICALS		104·8 [107]	*30*	110·5 [108]	*5*	119·9 [118]	*19*
MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL		424·5 [434]	*38*	449·1 [443]	*2*	452·2 [445]	*8*
Wood manufactures		23·6	*26*	22·7	*- 2*	21·7	*-15*
Newsprint paper and board		45·7	*20*	47·8	*2*	50·4	*7*
Cotton yarns and fabrics		17·3	*8*	17·8	*-19*	17·1	*-15*
Other textile manufactures		39·0	*28*	43·5	*9*	44·7	*22*
Pearls, diamonds and precious stones		78·6	*66*	87·1	*6*	77·2	*34*
Iron and steel		37·0	*20*	39·5	—	43·7	*6*
	Th. tons	622	*8*	647	*- 6*	738	*3*
Non-ferrous metals		139·5	*49*	147·7	*3*	149·0	*3*
Silver bullion		26·1	*208*	23·9	*-17*	28·1	*-14*
Copper		56·9	*33*	69·6	*16*	64·3	*5*
	Th. tons	122	*14*	133	*28*	111	*- 3*
Aluminium		24·4	*25*	25·6	*2*	26·1	*10*
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS†		840·1 [852]	*30*	866·6 [859]	*5*	880·8 [874]	*7*
MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS		223·6 [232]	*13*	247·7 [237]	*12*	225·3 [218]	*- 5*
Crude petroleum		162·3	*23*	178·6	*33*	167·3	—
	Th. tons	21,190	*23*	23,970	*39*	22,804	*3*
Petroleum products		55·1	*-10*	60·9	*-22*	51·0	*-18*
	Th. tons	4,563	*-24*	5,654	*-20*	4,716	*-13*

†Crude materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages £ million

Section or Division	Exports				Imports			
	1st half., 1968	2nd half, 1968	1st qtr., 1969	2nd qtr., 1969	1st half, 1968	2nd half, 1968	1st qtr., 1969	2nd qtr., 1969
0. FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	41·0	44·7	40·9	45·8	443·4	412·2	467·4	446·8
00 Live animals	2·9	7·1	5·2	5·9	13·7	14·5	13·0	13·7
01 Meat and meat preparations	1·5	2·4	2·9	3·8	100·6	98·9	114·6	102·7
02 Dairy products and eggs	3·2	3·4	3·2	3·4	52·6	47·3	54·7	42·5
03 Fish and fish preparations	2·7	2·8	3·0	3·1	18·4	20·1	17·7	12·9
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	12·2	7·6	5·7	6·7	58·0	58·0	60·5	70·2
05 Fruit and vegetables	3·4	4·5	4·6	3·3	98·1	76·7	95·7	105·6
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	6·1	6·3	5·5	7·5	27·4	24·9	29·7	27·0
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	3·7	5·1	4·3	5·2	49·3	46·8	58·4	46·1
08 Feeding stuff for animals	1·8	2·3	2·5	2·4	19·8	19·7	18·5	20·5
09 Miscellaneous	3·4	3·3	3·8	4·5	5·5	5·4	4·5	5·6
1. BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	48·1	65·3	38·6	61·1	43·4	52·9	24·8	47·7
11 Beverages	40·7	57·8	30·8	52·3	17·0	21·0	13·0	16·0
12 Tobacco	7·4	7·6	7·8	8·8	26·4	32·0	11·8	31·7
2. CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	43·0	42·9	44·1	51·6	278·3	292·9	289·2	291·8
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	2·1	2·1	2·0	2·6	16·4	15·0	19·8	18·6
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	10·6	10·2	8·2	9·6
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	3·6	4·1	4·5	4·7	11·6	12·6	15·1	14·2
24 Wood, lumber and cork	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·3	46·7	68·9	40·3	46·4
25 Pulp and waste paper	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·5	40·2	37·7	40·7	40·6
26 Textile fibres not manufactured and their waste	21·5	23·0	23·0	28·2	59·8	50·1	60·7	58·5
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	7·7	8·5	8·3	8·7	15·6	16·1	15·0	16·8
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	6·1	3·4	4·5	5·2	65·3	68·7	75·4	75·3
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·3	12·1	13·6	13·9	11·7
3. MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS. ETC.	37·5	45·7	46·1	41·0	229·1	223·6	247·7	225·3
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	33·2	40·4	40·3	34·9	223·5	219·2	241·2	220·3
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	4·3	5·3	5·8	6·1	5·6	4·4	6·5	5·0
4. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLES OILS AND FATS	1·8	1·8	1·7	2·2	16·0	17·9	17·7	17·0
5. CHEMICALS	148·6	151·0	153·4	174·2	103·0	104·8	110·5	119·9
51 Chemical elements and compounds	37·1	38·6	36·5	41·4	40·9	44·1	47·9	52·1
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	16·6	17·8	17·1	19·4	6·5	6·7	7·0	7·4
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	24·4	23·7	26·6	29·7	4·7	5·1	5·5	6·2
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	12·6	13·5	13·0	14·8	5·5	4·9	5·4	6·0
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·0	7·8	6·7	8·0	5·7
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	27·2	28·0	28·7	33·5	20·4	20·8	20·6	25·2
All other chemical materials and products	29·0	27·6	29·6	34·4	17·2	16·6	16·2	17·2
6. MANUFACTURED GOODS CLASSIFIED CHIEFLY BY MATERIAL	381·6	403·9	430·5	440·3	427·9	424·5	449·1	452·2
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	9·9	10·8	10·4	12·6	8·0	8·8	9·5	10·2
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	15·9	14·8	16·2	17·7	7·0	6·8	6·8	7·0
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·8	24·4	23·6	22·7	21·7
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	16·1	17·0	17·9	19·4	47·0	45·7	47·8	50·4
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	71·4	77·9	78·8	87·3	59·4	56·3	61·3	61·8
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	88·0	99·8	123·9	104·3	79·9	89·0	97·2	88·8
67 Iron and steel	65·6	67·4	57·3	65·8	40·3	37·0	39·5	43·7
68 Non-ferrous metals	68·3	67·6	78·1	76·6	144·4	139·5	147·7	149·0
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	44·8	47·0	46·4	54·7	17·6	17·8	16·6	19·7
7. MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	648·4	645·7	673·6	776·9	277·1	317·2	307·1	369·7
71 Machinery other than electric	322·0	312·4	325·5	357·8	156·2	159·9	154·3	181·7
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	105·7	99·0	103·0	119·3	58·0	60·4	58·4	68·7
73 Transport equipment	220·7	234·3	245·1	299·8	62·9	97·0	94·4	119·3
8. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	119·6	140·4	131·7	153·4	116·1	116·0	118·9	128·5
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	3·4	3·5	3·9	4·2	1·8	2·1	1·9	1·8
82 Furniture	4·8	4·1	4·9	6·0	3·7	3·3	3·4	3·6
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·7	1·0	0·8	1·0	1·5	1·4	1·3	1·4
84 Clothing	16·2	25·7	19·7	22·8	26·9	28·1	32·0	30·9
85 Footwear	5·2	7·9	6·1	7·2	9·0	7·4	11·4	8·5
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	36·0	37·8	40·4	45·3	27·3	27·7	24·9	29·1
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	53·2	60·5	55·9	66·9	45·9	45·9	44·0	53·3
5-8. MANUFACTURED GOODS	1,298·3	1,341·0	1,389·2	1,544·9	924·0	962·6	985·6	1,070·2
9. COMMODITIES AND TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	36·6	40·3	39·9	35·6	30·6	22·9	25·8	17·6
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,506·3	1,581,7	1,600·5	1,782·1	1,964·8	1,984·9	2,058·3	2,116·4

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

increase and were well above the rate reached a year ago. There has been strong growth in crude rubber imports since the recovery early last year, and this continued in the second quarter; imports were over a quarter higher in value than in the corresponding three months last year.

Semi-manufactures

The rapid expansion in the volume and price of imported semi-manufactured goods that occurred during 1968 continued in the first half of this year after a temporary pause in the fourth quarter of last year. The rise of £5 million a month in the first three months of 1969 was followed by a further £4 million a month (2 per cent) increase in the second quarter, when these imports averaged £188 million a month. A large part of the rise was due to higher unit values, but the volume of these imports also rose a little. Although imports of chemicals and of other semi-manufactured goods both showed an increase in the quarter, that in chemicals accounted for about two thirds of the total increase. Imports of chemicals were exceptionally high in the second quarter, delays in arrivals in the first quarter caused by the United States dock strikes largely account for the high figures. In the first half of 1969 imports of chemicals were 5 per cent higher than the rate reached in the second half of 1968.

Among semi-manufactures other than chemicals, imports of the category of precious stones (mainly diamonds) fell back slightly in the second quarter, but were still above the average level reached in 1968. Imports of copper have remained high; they were in the second quarter a little more than in the same period last year. Copper prices however were somewhat lower than at the same time last year and a slightly greater quantity of copper was imported than at that period. The other commodity which has been contributing to high imports of semi-manufactures was silver bullion; the quantity imported remained high in the second quarter, but with the price lower, imports were not as high as they had been in the second quarter of last year. Nearly all other partly processed imports increased to some extent in the second quarter. With prices higher and quantities also greater, imports of iron and steel increased markedly compared with the same time last year. Imports of newsprint, paper and board were also higher than a year earlier as were also imports of textile manufactures, other than cotton yarns and fabrics. Imports of cotton yarns and fabrics and of wood manufactures, however, fell sharply between the two periods.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Fuel imports fell sharply in the second quarter of this year. At £73 million a month they were about £7 million a month, 9 per cent less, than in the previous quarter after rising in the second half of 1968 and the early months of this year. In the second quarter increased quantities of oil were imported, but there was a further fall in price measured in unit value terms. Prices had been steady until the end of last year when they began to fall again, continuing the process started before the effects of the Arab/Israeli war and of devaluation on sterling prices reversed the trend and raised freight charges and in consequence, the landed price of oil. The recent decreased unit values is partly associated with the greater purchase of supplies from lower cost sources.

About three quarters of our fuel imports consist of crude petroleum, and there was little change in the value of this commodity imported in the second quarter of this year compared with the second quarter of 1968. Although there were heavier imports, lower prices (about 6 per cent less) rather more than offset the increased volume. Some of the higher volume came from Nigeria: prices were markedly higher than last year, however. Kuwait was another country from which imports were heavier in quantity in the second quarter, but although prices of oil from this area were a little lower, the total value of imports was sharply higher. Imports from Iran were lower in the period, both in quantity and value as were imports from Libya. Imports from Venezuela continued high but imports from the United States, which fell back sharply during 1968 from the temporary high level after the Middle East war, have remained quite small.

Finished manufactures

Finished manufactures are imported largely from the main manufacturing countries with about a third of the total coming from North America. The east coast United States dock strikes in the early part of this year consequently had a marked effect on these imports. There had been some speeding up of deliveries at the end of last year in advance of the threatened strikes and imports of finished manufactures in the first quarter of this year were exceedingly low. Another factor affecting imports of manufactured goods in the first half of 1969 was the import deposit scheme: about nine tenths of finished manufactures are liable to import deposit. Owing to the distortion to deliveries caused by the American strikes, it is not yet possible to isolate the effects of the scheme. However, imports of finished manufactures, which generally have a strongly rising trend, were some 2 per cent less in the first half of this year than in the second half of last and the import deposit scheme could well have played some part in restraining these imports.

Table 8. Imports: Finished manufactures

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
CONSUMER GOODS†	105·1	*19*	110·2	*– 4*	113·1	*13*
Cars and motor cycles	13·4	*17*	17·2	*–12*	14·8	*33*
Other durable goods	28·7	*14*	22·9	*–22*	26·4	—
Works of art	8·6	*15*	11·4	*15*	14·1	*26*
Clothing and footwear	35·6	*27*	43·4	*13*	39·3	*18*
Other consumer goods	18·8	*18*	15·4	*–13*	18·5	*3*
OTHER MAINLY CAPITAL GOODS	328·1	*47*	315·8	*12*	385·1	*33*
Machinery	195·4	*28*	192·3	*– 2*	223·1	*22*
Aircraft and aircraft engines	75·9	*155*	71·7	*87*	94·5	*87*
Ships and boats	10·0	*140*	4·7	*27*	11·0	*11*
Instruments	18·0	*16*	17·5	*– 3*	20·6	*12*
Other	28·8	*41*	29·6	*16*	35·8	*32*
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES‡	433·2	*40*	426·0	*7*	498·2	*28*
§	[444]		[419]		[473]	
‖	[394]		[368]		[408]	

†Goods covered by headings in the trade accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
‡SITC revised sections 7 and 8.
§Including US military aircraft, etc.
‖Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

Imports of finished manufactures at £136 million a month, were £13 million a month (11 per cent) more than in the first quarter when arrivals from North America were low. In the first half of this year, they were £129 million a month, 2 per cent less than in the second half of 1968 but 5 per cent more than in the first three quarters of last year (prior to both the strike and the deposit scheme). All the comparisons mentioned for finished goods exclude United States military aircraft. These amounted to a total of £51 million in the first quarter of this year and £65 million in the second (£17 million and £22 million on a monthly average basis).

About £11 million of the increase in imported finished manufactures in the second quarter was in the category machinery and transport equipment, consisting mainly of capital goods; which account for some two thirds of the finished manufactures group. Imports of miscellaneous manufactured goods (mainly consumer goods) were about £2 million a month higher. Most of the 11 per cent increase in value in imports of finished manufactures in the second quarter can be attributed to higher volume, with 2 per cent the result of higher unit values.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment at £94 million a month in the second quarter were 13 per cent more, seasonally adjusted, than in the first quarter. There was a marked rise in imports of machinery and in imports of other transport equipment, (mainly ships and aircraft) but imports of road motor vehicles (which are classified as consumer goods) fell back slightly. Imports of machinery rose by £10 million a month (14 per cent) compared with the previous quarter, but the rate in the second quarter was 2 per cent less than in the second half of 1968. The rise in the second quarter of some £2 million a month in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles was spread over a wide range of commodities. There was an increase of about £½ million a month, seasonally adjusted, in imports of instruments but these are mainly capital goods. The remaining relatively small increase was in various classes of consumer goods. Imports of clothing and footwear, however, which were high at the end of last year, and had increased further in the first quarter of this year fell back a little, but remained high in comparison with the average rate of £12 million a month throughout 1968.

The import deposit scheme may have helped to hold in check the growth in imports of consumer goods. In the first half year, imports of miscellaneous manufactured goods showed only a modest rise of 5 per cent compared with the first three quarters of 1968 – prior to the introduction of the scheme; this was more than accounted for by higher prices and the volume of these imports was somewhat lower than the earlier period.

Compared with the second quarter of last year, imports of capital goods in the second quarter (after allowance has been made for consumer items in Sections 7 and 8 of the trade accounts) were over a fifth higher in value, while imports of consumer goods rose by some 13 per cent. Imports of machinery accounted for more than half of the rise of £56 million in capital goods; the rise over last year was at about the same rate as for capital goods as a whole – i.e. some 20 per cent. Imports of ships and boats, a highly erratic series, and imports of instruments were sharply increased by 11 and 12 per cent respectively, and aircraft and aircraft engines (excluding United States military aircraft) rose by 18 per cent. Most other capital goods also showed a marked increase.

Among consumer goods, imports of clothing accounted for just under half the rise of £13 million in the second quarter compared with the same period a year ago. There was a sizeable increase in imports of cars and motor cycles which are included with consumer goods. Imports of works of art were well up above the level of the second quarter of 1968, and there were small increases in some other consumer goods. There was little overall change on a year earlier in imports of durable consumer goods other than cars and motor cycles; domestic electrical equipment including refrigerators and washing machines fell back a little as did imports of radios, watches and clocks and jewellery, but offsetting these falls some other durables were higher. These covered a wide variety of commodities including photographic apparatus, sound reproducing equipment and musical instruments. Among non durable consumer goods, apart from clothing and footwear, imports of printed matter

Table 9. Imports by areas and countries. Sterling Area

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f.

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
Jamaica	5·2	*17*	6·8	—	9·2	*1*
Trinidad	4·4	*-12*	6·2	*-10*	7·5	*6*
Australia	51·8	*21*	62·9	*19*	54·6	—
	[53]		[60]		[54]	
New Zealand	37·4	*5*	69·2	*- 5*	57·3	*16*
	[46]		[53]		[55]	
India	34·0	*3*	26·0	*-32*	25·7	*-12*
	[33]		[25]		[30]	
Pakistan	10·8	*35*	12·5	*23*	9·1	*3*
Ceylon	10·8	*6*	9·2	*-16*	8·5	*14*
Malaysia	8·8	*12*	9·6	*11*	6·9	*-28*
Singapore	7·2	*45*	7·1	*29*	6·8	*3*
Hong Kong	28·3	*22*	32·3	*17*	31·3	*1*
Ghana	7·5	*42*	16·0	*41*	11·9	*44*
Nigeria	17·8	*56*	31·7	*76*	29·0	*75*
Zambia	21·7	*17*	27·8	*23*	20·3	*-15*
Malawi	3·2	*21*	2·2	*- 8*	2·1	*2*
Kenya	5·9	*18*	7·1	*- 1*	7·3	*16*
Middle East	95·8	*198*	115·7	*31*	95·7	*-17*
Irish Republic	71·2	*20*	66·3	*9*	72·9	*13*
Republic of South Africa	64·9	*25*	76·0	*6*	80·4	*15*
Other	56·7	*20*	53·0	*- 2*	57·7	*- 4*
TOTAL STERLING AREA	**543·5**	*33*	**637·5**	*11*	**594·0**	*2*
	[567]		[613]		[581]	

Table 9 *continued.* **Imports by areas and countries. Non-Sterling Area**

quarters or quarterly averages
seasonally adjusted figures are in brackets
percentage increase on a year earlier in italics £ million c.i.f

	2nd half 1968		1st quarter 1969		2nd quarter 1969	
NORTH AMERICA	407·5	*27*	353·7	*- 7*	470·2	*24*
(†)	[404]		[360]		[462]	
(‡)	[354]		[308]		[397]	
Canada	125·0	*8*	127·0	—	144·8	*7*
	[122]		[134]		[143]	
United States & Deps.	282·5	*37*	226·7	*-11*	325·3	*34*
(†)	[285]		[220]		[320]	
(‡)	[235]		[169]		[254]	
WESTERN EUROPE	731·7	*23*	750·8	—	746·7	*9*
	[737]		[743]		[747]	
EFTA (including Finland)	297·1	*25*	297·0	*4*	306·1	*9*
	[295]		[304]		[308]	
Finland	43·3	*24*	37·1	*9*	39·6	*- 2*
Sweden	78·6	*29*	80·4	—	86·1	*12*
Norway and Spitzbergen	41·3	*30*	45·2	*10*	43·1	*11*
Denmark, Faroes and Greenland	62·0	*11*	59·5	—	59·0	*3*
Switzerland and Leichtenstein	39·8	*32*	40·2	*13*	42·8	*20*
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	17·6	*35*	18·6	*-12*	19·6	*10*
Austria	14·5	*26*	16·2	*10*	15·9	*8*
EEC	392·6	*21*	404·4	*- 3*	402·7	*10*
	[398]		[397]		[401]	
Western Germany	113·8	*36*	107·8	*- 1*	112·2	*12*
Netherlands	102·5	*16*	105·4	*5*	108·6	*7*
Belgium and Luxembourg	42·0	*11*	45·0	*-15*	46·0	*22*
France	78·6	*19*	85·6	—	78·7	*14*
Italy	55·7	*15*	60·5	*-10*	57·3	*- 1*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	27·9	*19*	35·4	*3*	23·2	*-17*
Other	14·2	*23*	13·9	*9*	14·7	*33*
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	84·8	*26*	80·2	*26*	74·3	*7*
	[76]		[91]		[81]	
Soviet Union	49·8	*41*	43·0	*61*	39·5	*24*
Other	35·0	*9*	37·3	*1*	34·8	*- 8*
LATIN AMERICA	79·2	*19*	95·2	*23*	88·6	*8*
	[83]		[90]		[85]	
Venezuela	17·5	*- 5*	15·9	*-19*	16·4	*-11*
Argentine Republic	14·6	*7*	19·6	*89*	21·9	*82*
Other	47·1	*37*	59·6	*26*	50·3	*- 2*
OTHER NON-STERLING	138·2	*- 2*	140·8	*- 2*	142·6	*1*
	[148]		[127]		[140]	
Middle East	59·6	*-30*	65·3	*- 8*	70·5	*9*
Japan	29·8	*36*	23·8	*- 4*	22·9	*-25*
Other	48·8	*41*	51·7	*8*	49·2	*9*
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	1,441·4	*21*	1,420·7	—	1,522·3	*12*
(†)	[1,449]		[1,410]		[1,516]	
(‡)	[1,398]		[1,359]		[1,450]	
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	**[1,984·9**	*24*	**2,058·3**	*3*	**2,116·4**	*9*
(†]	[2,016]		[2,018]		[2,093]	
(‡)	[1,966]		[1,967]		[2,027]	

(†) Including US military aircraft, etc.
(‡) Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

(*Continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

increased, whilst imports of toys were slightly lower. Ships built and delivered abroad are not included in the Overseas Trade Accounts, but their value is taken into account when calculating the visible trade balance. In the first half year, such ships amounted to £86 million in value,

Import deposits

The import deposit scheme, introduced at the end of November last year, requires importers of certain types of goods to deposit 50 per cent of their value with HM Customs before clearance is granted. This deposit, which is repayable after 180 days, is in addition to any duty normally payable. Provision was made for exemption from the scheme for goods for re-export or incorporation in exports. The main categories of goods affected are beverages, semi-manufactures (excluding precious stones and non-ferrous metals) and finished manufactures.

As announced by HM Customs, total gross receipts from the start of the scheme to the end of June, were £641 million. Repayments of deposits made 180 days earlier started on May 25; total repayments brought to account by the end of June amounted to £73 million. This figure includes early repayments of deposits made on goods which were later demonstrated to have been re-exported or incorporated in exports. It is difficult to assess the effects of the scheme in isolation from other factors affecting the level of trade, but it is likely to have restrained some classes of imports among semi- and fully manufactured goods.

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

The area pattern of trade in the second quarter owed much to the effects on trade of the United States dock strikes. These tied up many ships in eastern ports of the United States for some weeks in the early months of this year and also led to some diversions and changes to shipping schedules, which probably affected the departures to and arrivals from other main areas, both in the first and second quarters of this year.

Imports from North America in the second quarter were markedly higher than the low first quarter figures, but imports from Western Europe, one of the other manufacturing areas from which we import showed little further change. Imports from the sterling area Latin America and the Soviet Union, which all increased sharply in the first quarter, fell back, while imports from the rest of the world were moderately higher.

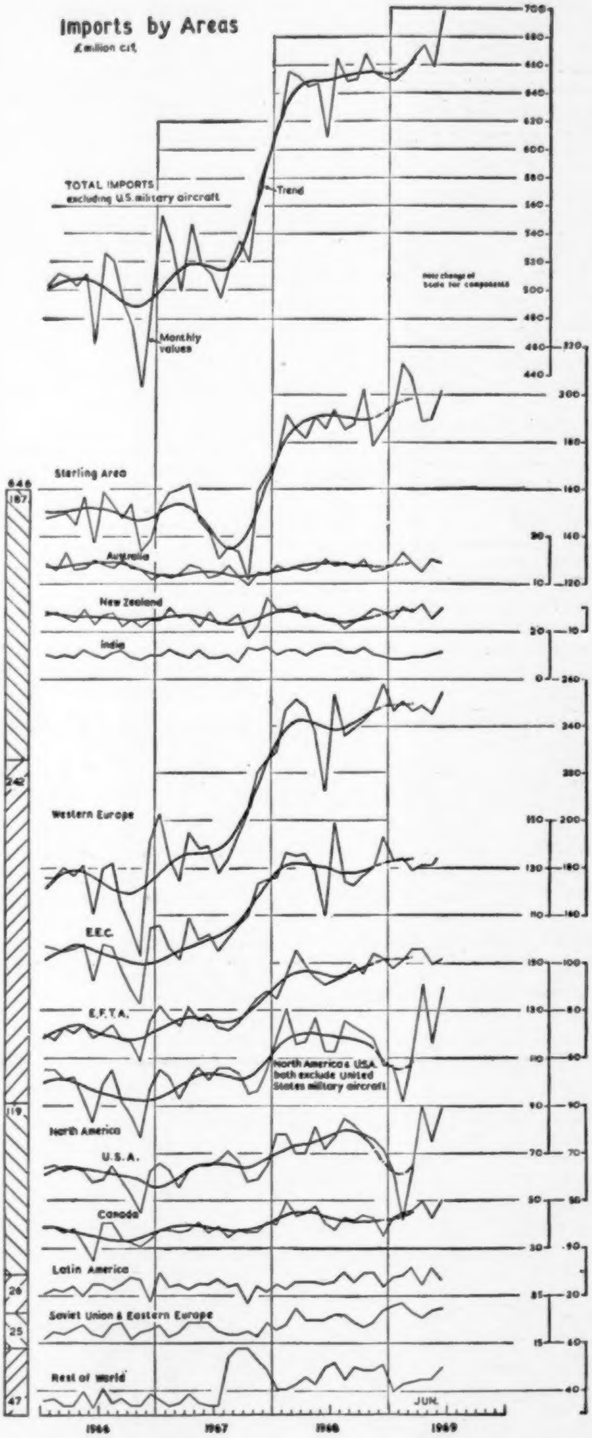
Sterling area

In the second quarter imports from the sterling area at £194 million a month, were £11 million a month, 5 per cent lower than they had been in the previous quarter which, however, had been at a high level with increased imports of food from Australia and oil from the Middle East. In the first half year as a whole there was an increase of 6 per cent in imports from the sterling area compared with the average for 1968. In the second quarter, imports from Australia and the Middle East were markedly lower, as were imports from South Africa which reached a high level in the first quarter. Imports from most other countries increased moderately in the second quarter. Arrivals from New Zealand were 3 per cent higher, at £18 million a month, and imports from the Irish Republic were up by 8 per cent, whilst those from India at £10 million a month rose by about a fifth in value. Lower oil imports from Kuwait contributed to the reduction in imports from the Middle East, and lower sugar imports to the fall from Australia.

North America

The dock strikes on the east coast of the United States have distorted figures of imports from North America since before the strikes began at the end of last year. Imports from the United States appeared to have been speeded up in the second half of 1968 in anticipation of the threatened stoppage, and imports in the first quarter of this year were very low, when the strikes were in progress. This resulted in an influx of imports from the United States once the strikes were settled, and this needs to be borne in mind as a factor affecting comparisons between the first and second quarters of this year.

Imports from North America were, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft, £132 million a month in the second quarter of this year, £29 million and 29 per cent more than in the previous quarter. Including these aircraft they were £154 million a month.



Imports by Areas

£ million c.i.f.

In the first half of this year, imports from North America excluding United States military aircraft were little different from those in the second half of last year and were £3 million a month (less 2 per cent) than in the first half of 1968. In the second quarter of this year, whilst the bulk of the increase was imports from the United States, imports from Canada also rose quite sharply.

Imports from the United States were half as much again in value in the second quarter as their abnormally low levels in the first quarter. In the first half of this year, however, they amounted to

Table D. Imports: areas (†)

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America					Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
												USA and Deps.					
			Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Canada			
1968	658	646	187	18	16	11	242	131	97	131	119	89	77	43	26	25	47
2nd quarter	642	633	186	18	16	12	233	125	95	127	119	83	74	45	26	25	46
3rd quarter	666	654	189	18	13	11	242	132	96	133	121	94	81	41	27	26	49
4th quarter	678	657	189	17	17	11	249	133	101	137	116	96	75	41	28	25	50
1969 1st quarter	674	657	204	20	18	8	248	132	101	120	103	73	56	45	30	30	42
April	690	673	189	15	21	9	248	131	106	158	141	106	90	50	25	26	45
May	689	658	190	20	15	10	245	131	100	148	117	106	75	43	32	29	45
June	717	699	202	19	19	11	254	137	102	158	140	107	89	51	27	30	50
1st quarter	674	657	204	20	18	8	248	132	101	120	103	73	56	45	30	30	42
2nd quarter	698	676	194	18	18	10	249	134	103	154	132	107	85	48	28	27	47
1st half	686	666	199	19	18	9	248	133	102	137	117	90	71	46	29	29	45

(†) Figures for Burma and Rhodesia are included with the 'Rest of the World'.

about £70 million a month, some £4 million a month, 6 per cent less than in the first half of last year and 10 per cent less than in the second half. Imports from the United States consist largely of finished manufactures, mostly machinery and similar capital goods, but some finished consumer goods are also imported, as are some semi-manufactured goods, including chemicals. Tobacco imports, too, were much affected by the United States strikes over the past nine months. Other non-manufactures involved were grain imports, mainly wheat and maize and a wide variety of food and raw materials.

Western Europe

There has been little further growth in imports from Western Europe since they eased back in the first quarter of this year. Last year, imports increased markedly as demand in the United Kingdom rose and devaluation also increased the sterling prices of imports. In the second quarter of this year, imports from Western Europe were £249 million a month, slightly higher than the figure for the first quarter and about the same level as that reached at the end of last year. Imports from both the Common Market and the EFTA countries as a whole rose by about 1 per cent in the quarter. Imports from the Common Market were £134 million a month, and those from the EFTA countries amounted to £103 million a month. Imports from the remaining group of Western European countries were moderately reduced from about £15 million in the first quarter to £13 million in the second, with much lower imports from Spain. The rise in imports from Western Europe in the fourth quarter of last year was largely in higher imports from the EFTA countries, though there was a small increase in imports from the Common Market, and these are the levels at which imports were maintained in the second quarter of this year. In the first half of this year imports from Western Europe were about £5 million a month, 1 per cent more than in the second half of last year with imports from the Common Market little changed and imports from the EFTA countries up by £7 million a month, 4 per cent. Western Europe provides important supplies of both semi- and finished manufactured goods. Within semis imports of diamonds from Europe have continued at a high level. Government economic measures, including the introduction of the import deposit scheme, may well have helped to restrain imports from this area in recent months. Within Western Europe, most countries showed a moderate increase over the same period last year, but the latter period was depressed in some measure by the approaching Kennedy Round tariff reductions on July 1.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America eased back a little in the second quarter to the level reached at the end of last year. They had been growing steadily throughout 1968 and were at a peak rate of £30 million a month in the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter, they were about £2 million a month less (6 per cent) than in the previous quarter. Imports from Venezuela were well down on a year ago due largely to lower oil imports, but imports from the Argentine Republic were much higher with heavier imports of meat, especially beef.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

In the second quarter, imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe eased back from the exceptionally high level of the first quarter. At £27 million a month, they were 10 per cent less than they had been in the earlier quarter. In the first half year however they were £7 million a month, 13 per cent more than in the second half of last year. There had been little further growth in these imports last year following the sharp rise in prices after devaluation and the increase in the sterling value of imports.

Rest of world

Imports from the remaining 'Rest of the World' area had fallen markedly in the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter they recovered and at £47 million a month were £5 million a month, 10 per cent more than in the previous quarter. In the first half of this year, however, they were £10 million a month, 10 per cent less than in the second half of last year. In the second quarter, imports from the Middle East non sterling countries had recovered to a more normal level; they were about 9 per cent more than the second quarter of last year, but imports from Japan were further reduced and were more than a quarter less in value.

NOTES:

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report

(*Continued on next page*)

Black and white prints: *These should be 'action' photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

increased, whilst imports of toys were slightly lower. Ships built and delivered abroad are not included in the Overseas Trade Accounts, but their value is taken into account when calculating the visible trade balance. In the first half year, such ships amounted to £86 million in value,

Import deposits

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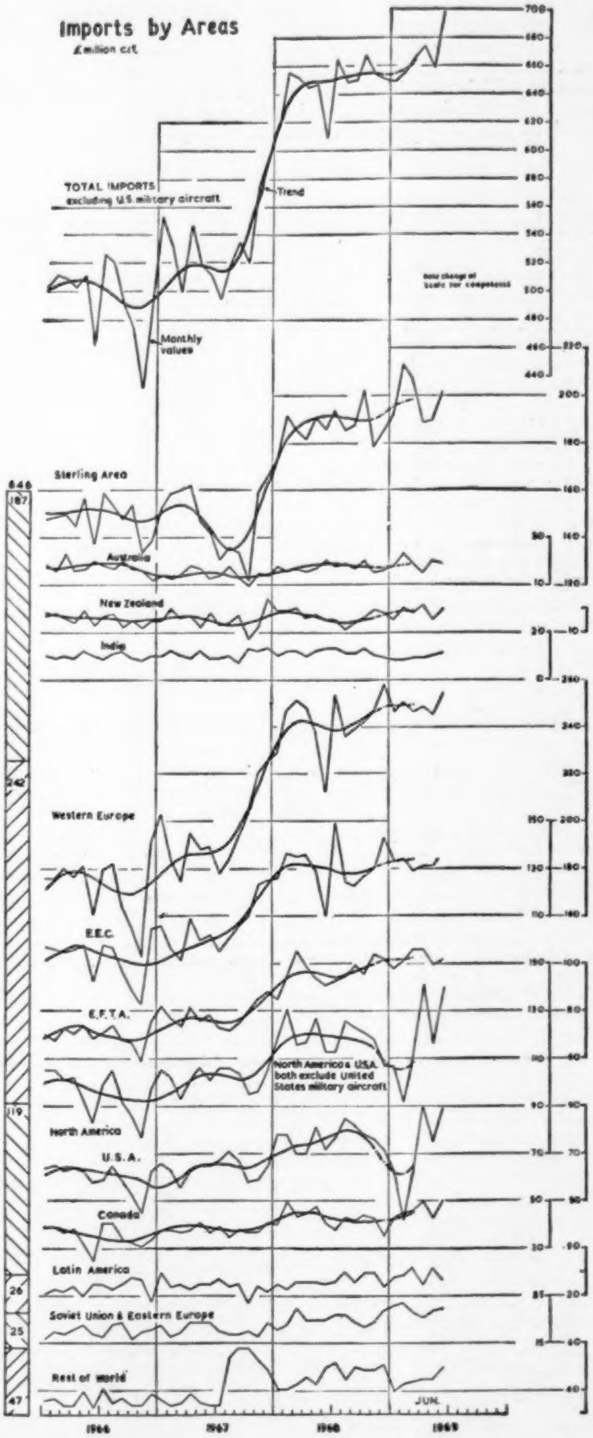
In the second quarter imports from the sterling area at £194 million a month, were £11 million a month, 5 per cent lower than they had been in the previous quarter which, however, had been at a high level with increased imports of food from Australia and oil from the Middle East. In the first half year as a whole there was an increase of 6 per cent in imports from the sterling area compared with the average for 1968. In the second quarter, imports from Australia and the Middle East were markedly lower, as were imports from South Africa which reached a high level in the first quarter. Imports from most other countries increased moderately in the second quarter. Arrivals from New Zealand were 3 per cent higher, at £18 million a month, and imports from the Irish Republic were up by 8 per cent, whilst those from India at £10 million a month rose by about a fifth in value. Lower oil imports from Kuwait contributed to the reduction in imports from the Middle East, and lower sugar imports to the fall from Australia.

North America

The dock strikes on the east coast of the United States have distorted figures of imports from North America since before the strikes began at the end of last year. Imports from the United States appeared to have been speeded up in the second half of 1968 in anticipation of the threatened stoppage, and imports in the first quarter of this year were very low, when the strikes were in progress. This resulted in an influx of imports from the United States once the strikes were settled, and this needs to be borne in mind as a factor affecting comparisons between the first and second quarters of this year.

Imports from North America were, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft, £132 million a month in the second quarter of this year. £29 million and 29 per cent more than in the previous quarter. Including these aircraft they were £154 million a month.


Imports by Areas
£ million c.i.f.

In the first half of this year, imports from North America excluding United States military aircraft were little different from those in the second half of last year and were £3 million a month (less 2 per cent) than in the first half of 1968. In the second quarter of this year, whilst the bulk of the increase was imports from the United States, imports from Canada also rose quite sharply.

Imports from the United States were half as much again in value in the second quarter as their abnormally low levels in the first quarter. In the first half of this year, however, they amounted to

Table D. Imports: areas (†)

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million c.i.f. per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America					Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
												USA and Deps.					
			Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Canada			
1968	658	646	187	18	16	11	242	131	97	131	119	89	77	43	26	25	47
2nd quarter	642	633	186	18	16	12	233	125	95	127	119	83	74	45	26	25	46
3rd quarter	666	654	189	18	13	11	242	132	96	133	121	94	81	41	27	26	49
4th quarter	678	657	189	17	17	11	249	133	101	137	116	96	75	41	28	25	50
1969 1st quarter	674	657	204	20	18	8	248	132	101	120	103	73	56	45	30	30	42
April	690	673	189	15	21	9	248	131	106	158	141	106	90	50	25	26	45
May	689	658	190	20	15	10	245	131	100	148	117	106	75	43	32	29	45
June	717	699	202	19	19	11	254	137	102	158	140	107	89	51	27	30	50
1st quarter	674	657	204	20	18	8	248	132	101	120	103	73	56	45	30	30	42
2nd quarter	698	676	194	18	18	10	249	134	103	154	132	107	85	48	28	27	47
1st half	686	666	199	19	18	9	248	133	102	137	117	90	71	46	29	29	45

(†) Figures for Burma and Rhodesia are included with the 'Rest of the World'.

about £70 million a month, some £4 million a month, 6 per cent less than in the first half of last year and 10 per cent less than in the second half. Imports from the United States consist largely of finished manufactures, mostly machinery and similar capital goods, but some finished consumer goods are also imported, as are some semi-manufactured goods, including chemicals. Tobacco imports, too, were much affected by the United States strikes over the past nine months. Other non-manufactures involved were grain imports, mainly wheat and maize and a wide variety of food and raw materials.

Western Europe

There has been little further growth in imports from Western Europe since they eased back in the first quarter of this year. Last year, imports increased markedly as demand in the United Kingdom rose and devaluation also increased the sterling prices of imports. In the second quarter of this year, imports from Western Europe were £249 million a month, slightly higher than the figure for the first quarter and about the same level as that reached at the end of last year. Imports from both the Common Market and the EFTA countries as a whole rose by about 1 per cent in the quarter. Imports from the Common Market were £134 million a month, and those from the EFTA countries amounted to £103 million a month. Imports from the remaining group of Western European countries were moderately reduced from about £15 million in the first quarter to £13 million in the second, with much lower imports from Spain. The rise in imports from Western Europe in the fourth quarter of last year was largely in higher imports from the EFTA countries, though there was a small increase in imports from the Common Market, and these are the levels at which imports were maintained in the second quarter of this year. In the first half of this year imports from Western Europe were about £5 million a month, 1 per cent more than in the second half of last year with imports from the Common Market little changed and imports from the EFTA countries up by £7 million a month, 4 per cent. Western Europe provides important supplies of both semi- and finished manufactured goods. Within semis imports of diamonds from Europe have continued at a high level. Government economic measures, including the introduction of the import deposit scheme, may well have helped to restrain imports from this area in recent months. Within Western Europe, most countries showed a moderate increase over the same period last year, but the latter period was depressed in some measure by the approaching Kennedy Round tariff reductions on July 1.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America eased back a little in the second quarter to the level reached at the end of last year. They had been growing steadily throughout 1968 and were at a peak rate of £30 million a month in the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter, they were about £2 million a month less (6 per cent) than in the previous quarter. Imports from Venezuela were well down on a year ago due largely to lower oil imports, but imports from the Argentine Republic were much higher with heavier imports of meat, especially beef.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

In the second quarter, imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe eased back from the exceptionally high level of the first quarter. At £27 million a month, they were 10 per cent less than they had been in the earlier quarter. In the first half year however they were £7 million a month, 13 per cent more than in the second half of last year. There had been little further growth in these imports last year following the sharp rise in prices after devaluation and the increase in the sterling value of imports.

Rest of world

Imports from the remaining 'Rest of the World' area had fallen markedly in the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter they recovered and at £47 million a month were £5 million a month, 10 per cent more than in the previous quarter. In the first half of this year, however, they were £10 million a month, 10 per cent less than in the second half of last year. In the second quarter, imports from the Middle East non sterling countries had recovered to a more normal level; they were about 9 per cent more than the second quarter of last year, but imports from Japan were further reduced and were more than a quarter less in value.

NOTES:

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 25* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report

(Continued on next page)

Black and white prints: *These should be 'action' photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable,*

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

on Overseas Trade for August†, due to be published on or about August 27, 1969.

2. (a) Visible trade balance

The figures for the visible trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (cif) and exports plus re-exports (both fob) is misleading.

In order to derive the figure for the visible trade balance, it is necessary to make a number of adjustments to the export and import figures as recorded in the monthly Trade Accounts. Some are adjustments to the valuation, the principal of which is the deduction from the import figure in the Trade Accounts of freight and insurance costs. The other type of adjustment relates to coverage, either to bring in certain items which are not in the Accounts (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove some items which are in the Accounts (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). In 1968 the total net adjustments made on account of these factors produced a monthly average credit of £56 million in the final balance; but there are fluctuations from month to month.

(b) Purchases of United States military aircraft

The calculation of the visible trade balance excludes transactions, whether deliveries or payments, relating to the purchase of United States military aircraft (including some missiles) which are being financed by the special United States Exim Bank credit. The effect of these transactions on the balance of payments accounts is shown in the quarterly balance of payments statistics published in *Economic Trends.*

(c) Three-monthly averages of trade figures

The sequence of individual monthly figures, even when seasonal influences have been allowed for, is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. One simple method of securing a better guide to underlying movements is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1B and are referred to in the commentary on the figures. The averages are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, though they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. More elaborate estimates of trend can be constructed, but the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

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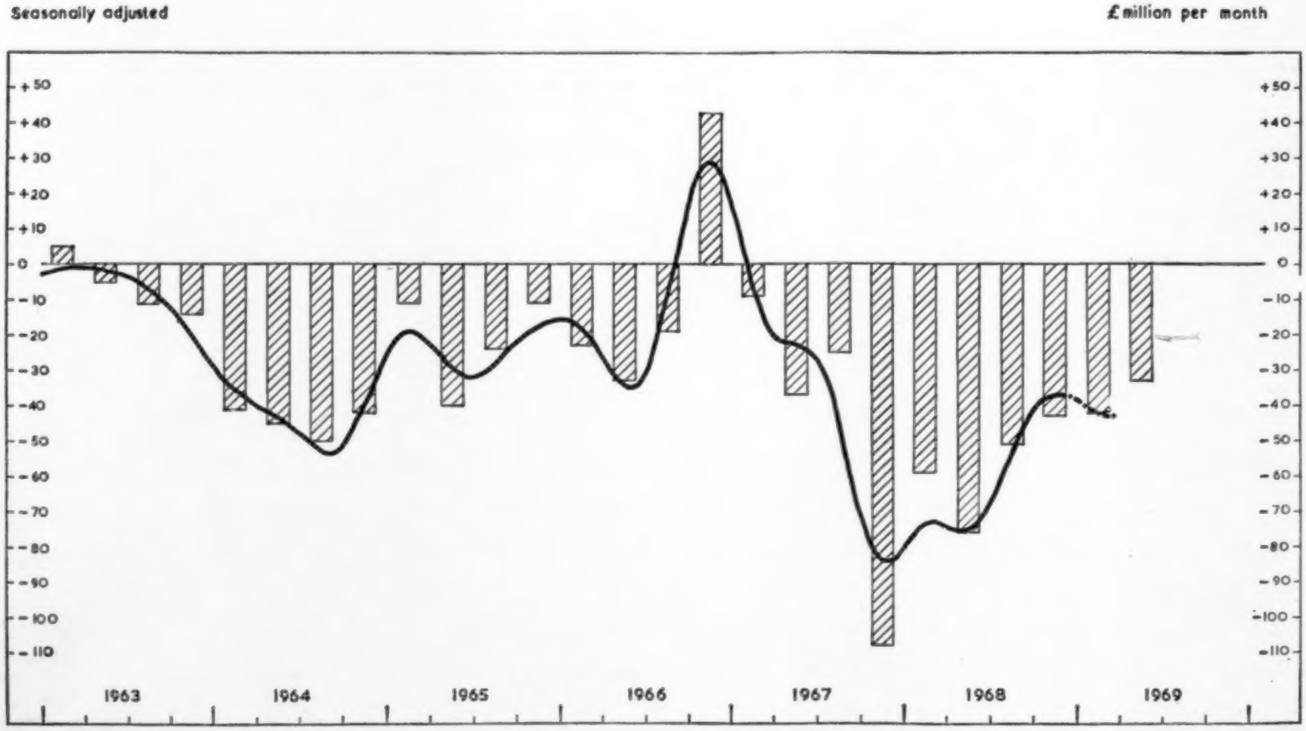
*Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, June 1969, HMSO price 30s., by post 32s.

† Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO price 5s., by post 5s. 5d. Annual subscription £3 6s., including postage.

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE



IMPORTANCE OF AIR MAIL

All correspondence overseas should be done by air rather than by sea in the interests of export efficiency, and businessmen are reminded that due care should be taken that mail is fully stamped. Should this precaution be overlooked the correspondence may be delayed and opportunities lost.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

New Business Monitors for newspapers, periodicals and general printing and publishing

THE FIRST RESULTS are now available, in the Board of Trade Business Monitor series, of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into the sales and receipts of the printing and publishing trades; the figures relate to the the fourth quarter of 1968. For a large part of the field covered by the inquiry no short period information about sales has hitherto been available. The purpose of the inquiry is to fill a substantial gap in current statistics and provide the industry with detailed figures of sales of products for marketing and management purposes.

The importance of these trades is indicated by the provisional results for the fourth quarter of 1968 which show that the total turnover of establishments from which returns were received was nearly £275 million.

The inquiry was started after close consultations with trade associations in the industry and its Economic Development Committee, and with their full support. The inquiry is the first designed to fit into the re-organization of industrial statistics on which the Government Statistical Service is now engaged (this re-organization was described in an article by the Director of Statistics of the Board of Trade, in the first issue of *Statistical News*).

Coverage

The inquiry relates to the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:

485 Printing, publishing of newspapers
486 Printing, publishing of periodicals
489 Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.

Establishments included in the scope of the inquiry are those classified to these headings with 25 or more employees and also those publishing houses with less than 25 employees but with an annual turnover exceeding £10,000. In order to reduce the burden of reporting on small firms, establishments below these limits were excluded: on the basis of the latest information available it is thought that these account for less than 5 per cent of the industry's total receipts from the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals and, for general printing and publishing, for about one-fifth.

Information collected

Figures were collected separately of total sales under about 90 product headings and export sales were collected separately under 16 product headings. In addition, information about receipts from royalties and reproduction rights were obtained.

Provisional nature of the first results

As this is a new and detailed inquiry it was expected that it would take a number of firms some time to organize their records to provide the figures required. This has proved to be so and it is estimated that the employment of those included in the figures in the new Monitors represents about 95 per cent of the total employment of establishments asked to make returns.

In view of a number of requests from industry for the figures and the importance of this new information about the output of the industry, it is thought worthwhile to issue results now rather than wait until more comprehensive figures are available. There is not an adequate basis at this stage of the inquiry to enable a sufficiently reliable allowance to be made of the effect of non-response on each of the sales headings, which for some individual headings may be fairly large. The figures are therefore aggregations of the returns so far received.

It is hoped progressively to speed up the publication of the results of subsequent inquiries.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 28, 1969:

Distributors' earnings submitted:

	£	£
High cost films	729,517	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½) . .	14,595	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental . .	6,752	
		750,864
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		27,652
		£778,516

Levy collection paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 7, 1969 together with an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended June 28, 1969	£235,500

The eighth interim allocation for the twelfth distribution period will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, August 1, 1969.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Alfred the Great	Br/E 34229	122	July 28	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Bernard Smith Films Ltd., and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios Ltd.
Lionheart	Br/E 34230	57	July 28	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Michael Forlong Productions Ltd., for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.
Three Into Two Won't Go	Br/E 34235	93	July 30	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Ltd.
The Best House in London	Br/E 34236	96	July 31	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Bridge Films Ltd.
Picture to Post	Br/E 34237	24	July 31	" " "	Rayant Pictures Ltd., on behalf of The General Post Office.
Movietone News 2095	Br/E 34289	8	August 1	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Moveitone News 2095A	Br/E 34290	7	August 1	" " "	" "
Pathe News 69-61	Br/E 34341	8	August 1	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 69-62	Br/E 34342	8	August 1	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Five Giants from Texas	F 34225	78	July 28	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Miro Cinematografica, Rome and Astro Films, Madrid.
Djurado	F 34226	101	July 28	" "	Studio T, Rome and Astro Films, Madrid.
Silence and Cry	F 34227	78	July 28	Academy Cinema Ltd.	Hungarofilm, Budapest.
Pharaoh	F 34228	105	July 28	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw.
The Babysitter	F 34231	64	July 29	Orb Productions Ltd.	Manson Distributing Corp.
Der Freischiitz	F 34232	127	July 30	Polytel Film Ltd.	Polyphon Film-Television Productions Hamburg.
The Marriage of Figaro	F 34233	189	July 30	" "	" " "
Fidelio	F 34234	120	July 30	" "	" " "

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

THE IMPORT unit value index rose in June but not enough to change the rounded index; however, a slight rise in the export unit value index raised the rounded index by a point. The terms of trade index fell back a point to its level at the beginning of last year.

The import unit value index continued the rise over recent months, and its average over the first six months of this year was over 3 per cent higher than in the first half of last year. The increase in June was mainly in the index for manufactured goods, where higher metal prices, particularly copper, pushed up the unit values. The unit value index for food, beverages and tobacco rose a little as a result of rises in the prices of meat, wine and tobacco, but those rises were nearly balanced by a fall in vegetable prices.

The export unit value index remained fairly steady through the first half of 1969 in contrast to the rise recorded through 1968. The unit value index for metals rose by a point in June, mainly due to the increase in prices of non-ferrous metals.

The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of imports has moved erratically for several months, partly due to the effects of the United States dock strike. After falling back in May the index of the volume of total imports (excluding United States

Table 1. United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted)

1961 — 100

	Imports					Exports								Terms of Trade†
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods						
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other	
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 2	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 79	7		
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	327	1,000	126	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1965	107	113	102	90	109	108	104	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
1966	109	114	103	84	114	112	102	114	106	111	119	114	113	103
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	101	116	106	111	120	118	116	105
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	106	126	113	115	130	128	128	102
1967 1st quarter	108	115	100	82	116	114	102	116	106	112	119	117	116	105
2nd quarter	107	114	99	81	114	114	101	116	106	113	119	118	116	106
3rd quarter	108	111	97	100	115	115	101	117	107	111	120	119	116	106
4th quarter	113	116	98	104	122	116	101	118	108	111	122	120	117	103
1968 1st quarter	120	120	104	108	134	121	105	123	111	113	129	124	126	101
2nd quarter	121	120	108	108	135	123	107	126	113	115	133	127	128	102
3rd quarter	122	120	109	107	136	125	107	128	115	116	132	132	129	103
4th quarter	123	122	110	106	137	126	108	129	116	117	131	132	130	102
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	127	110	130	117	120	134	133	130	103
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	127	111	130	118	122	135	132	130	102
1968 January	119	120	102	107	132	120	103	122	109	112	128	124	125	101
February	120	120	104	108	134	121	106	123	113	113	129	124	126	101
March	121	120	105	108	137	121	106	124	113	114	131	124	127	100
April	122	120	107	108	137	122	107	124	113	114	132	125	128	100
May	121	120	108	108	134	122	107	125	113	114	133	126	127	101
June	121	120	109	108	133	125	105	128	113	116	132	132	129	104
July	122	120	109	108	135	125	107	128	115	116	132	132	129	103
August	122	120	109	107	136	125	107	128	115	116	132	132	129	103
September	123	121	110	107	137	125	107	128	115	116	132	132	129	102
October	123	122	110	106	137	125	107	128	116	117	132	132	129	102
November	123	122	110	106	136	126	108	129	116	117	131	132	129	103
December	124	123	111	105	138	126	108	129	115	117	131	133	131	102
1969 January	124	123	111	105	138	127	110	130	117	120	133	133	130	103
February	123	123	112	104	137	127	109	130	117	119	134	133	130	103
March	124	122	113	103	138	128	111	130	117	120	135	133	130	103
April	125	124	114	103	139	127	111	130	117	121	134	133	130	102
May	126	124	116	101	141	127	112	130	118	122	135	132	131	102
June	126	124	115	101	142	128	112	130	118	122	136	132	131	101

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

military aircraft) rose in June by 7 per cent and as a result the average level in the second quarter of 1969 was more than 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter. The volume of imports of food, beverages and tobacco has been particularly variable and rose sharply in June from the low May level. Fuel imports had fallen a good deal in April and May and although they returned nearly to the level of the first quarter in June, the volume of imports in the second quarter as a whole was substantially below the level in the first quarter.

The volume of exports on a seasonally adjusted basis also rose by 7 per cent in June and this increase followed a rise of nearly 4 per cent between April and May. The rise was entirely due to a substantial rise in the volume of exports of manufactured goods. Non-manufactures fell back slightly. Much of the increase in June was due to the rise of 14 per cent in the volume of exports of machinery and transport equipment which followed a rise of 10 per cent in May. The volume of exports of 'other manufactures' also rose considerably after falling in May, both of these movements being due primarily to marked fluctuations in exports of diamonds,

United Kingdom trade in terms of the US dollar

Table 4 shows imports, exports and the visible trade balance, seasonally adjusted both in terms of sterling and of the United States dollar. The two series show the same proportionate movements, except in the period spanning devaluation, when the dollar series reflect a fall, relative to the sterling series, of 14.3 per cent.

Table 5 gives the unit value indices for imports and exports, and the terms of trade index, converted to United States dollar terms. In the second quarter of 1969 export prices in dollar terms were 5½ per cent below their level in October 1967, the month preceding devaluation, while import prices were about 2 per cent lower. The unit value indices for all the main groups of exports are still well below their pre-devaluation level with the fall in the index for chemicals being particularly marked. The change in the indices for imports over this period is a good deal more variable between the different groups with the indices for manufactured goods and basic

(*Continued on page* 373)

Table 2. United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted)

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	115	111	126	105	102	107	123
1965	120	102	107	140	137	117	121	117	131	104	109	114	128
1966	122	101	102	154	146	121	128	120	139	97	105	120	134
1967	132	104	101	165	168	119	131	118	148	94	108	112	136
1968	146	107	111	176	195	136	151	135	169	109	120	129	158
1967 1st quarter	134	106	98	180	167	128	135	127	155	101	113	124	143
2nd quarter	135	107	101	162	176	127	135	127	163	98	119	124	136
3rd quarter	126	100	104	150	156	112	123	111	140	86	103	102	140
4th quarter	136	106	105	178	170	109	128	106	132	89	97	99	126
1968 1st quarter	149	116	109	171	198	135	142	135	168	105	118	132	153
2nd quarter	144	104	112	186	189	134	139	134	174	105	121	130	147
3rd quarter	143	102	114	175	191	132	154	130	165	108	115	119	167
4th quarter	147	110	111	180	196	143	168	140	169	118	124	132	169
1969 1st quarter	148	106	109	198	198	136	136	137	166	111	112	131	175
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	153	157	154	188	122	124	153	180
1968 January	157	125	118	179	201	131	154	129	157	100	112	129	140
February	143	109	107	165	191	136	135	138	164	109	120	135	160
March	148	114	103	170	201	137	136	139	181	108	124	133	158
April	143	104	111	188	185	131	123	134	170	101	122	128	154
May	159	116	121	199	211	136	136	137	177	110	123	139	130
June	129	91	103	169	171	133	156	131	176	103	119	122	157
July	154	108	120	191	209	139	149	139	163	113	123	136	159
August	143	100	118	171	191	129	157	126	155	102	115	111	176
September	132	96	103	163	175	129	157	125	175	107	106	111	164
October	156	119	116	196	206	135	157	133	159	112	115	122	177
November	149	111	106	162	209	158	184	155	183	126	143	146	189
December	137	100	111	182	175	136	163	132	165	116	114	130	139
1969 January	159	114	123	211	206	139	141	140	166	114	115	134	176
February	138	95	100	189	189	130	132	131	164	106	106	123	165
March	148	110	105	194	201	139	134	142	168	112	115	135	183
April	152	113	107	188	209	143	152	143	182	112	115	135	186
May	155	102	108	192	227	157	163	158	195	132	133	163	154
June	149	106	108	179	209	159	156	162	189	122	124	161	200

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS, *continued*

Table 3. United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
						Manufactured goods				Manufactured goods					
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Total	Non-manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1967 1st quarter	132	132	105	97	172	165	164	129	142	127	157	103	118	121	144
2nd quarter	134	133	108	102	158	170	166	123	136	122	157	97	113	116	135
3rd quarter	128	126	102	102	153	159	157	119	130	119	147	90	110	112	141
4th quarter	135	134	102	105	181	175	172	106	117	105	133	85	93	100	125
1968 1st quarter	146	144	114	109	162	195	191	135	147	134	166	106	122	129	151
2nd quarter	143	141	105	112	178	185	179	130	139	130	169	104	117	123	147
3rd quarter	147	144	105	112	180	197	190	139	162	138	171	111	122	130	167
4th quarter	148	144	106	111	184	202	190	141	155	140	169	114	120	134	168
1969 1st quarter	146	142	104	110	191	195	185	139	142	138	169	115	118	129	175
2nd quarter	150	146	110	108	180	208	195	146	156	148	178	120	118	144	180
1968 January	141	140	114	102	160	186	183	138	167	134	165	106	120	131	147
February	149	147	112	116	163	202	197	135	135	135	162	108	122	130	155
March	147	146	116	109	163	196	193	133	138	133	172	104	123	125	151
April	144	143	107	115	175	184	180	130	129	130	164	100	118	125	150
May	146	144	109	113	171	194	186	130	134	130	170	107	114	126	139
June	137	136	100	108	190	177	172	130	153	129	172	106	119	120	152
July	148	147	107	113	186	196	192	135	155	134	164	108	118	130	152
August	147	143	105	111	177	201	189	141	174	138	168	109	128	127	174
September	145	143	103	113	176	196	190	142	156	142	181	115	119	133	176
October	147	145	108	112	188	194	190	138	153	137	163	111	116	131	174
November	151	143	104	109	174	216	192	146	159	145	174	114	129	139	172
December	146	143	105	113	191	197	187	138	155	138	171	115	116	134	158
1969 January	144	141	103	108	190	190	179	144	149	142	171	120	122	133	182
February	147	143	101	111	192	202	189	135	138	134	171	111	114	125	166
March	146	144	108	111	190	194	187	139	141	139	166	113	118	131	178
April	149	145	113	109	177	201	192	140	159	138	172	111	112	129	178
May	147	141	101	104	174	211	193	144	156	145	180	125	118	142	168
June	155	151	115	113	189	211	201	155	155	161	183	125	124	161	193

Table 4. United Kingdom trade in sterling and in United States dollars, 1966-1969 (seasonally adjusted)

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance
			Total	Excluding US aircraft	
					£ million
Sterling basis:					
1966	5,047	194	5,947	5,945	−103
1967	5,030	184	6,434	6,390	−548
1968	6,176	218	7,899	7,754	−698
1966 1st quarter	1,235	49	1,520	1,520	− 82
2nd quarter	1,187	48	1,485	1,485	− 99
3rd quarter	1,281	46	1,539	1,539	− 58
4th quarter	1,345	50	1,403	1,401	+135
1967 1st quarter	1,343	47	1,577	1,574	− 30
2nd quarter	1,282	44	1,589	1,573	−115
3rd quarter	1,262	48	1,556	1,545	− 78
4th quarter	1,143	45	1,712	1,698	−326
1968 1st quarter	1,499	55	1,941	1,922	−180
2nd quarter	1,460	51	1,925	1,900	−232
3rd quarter	1,586	56	1,999	1,962	−155
4th quarter	1,631	56	2,033	1,970	−132
1969 1st quarter	1,624	55	2,018	1,967	−127
2nd quarter p	1,702	64	2,097	2,031	−107

	Exports f.o.b.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Visible trade balance
			Total	Excluding US aircraft	
					$ million
Dollar basis:					
1966	14,132	543	16,652	16,646	− 288
1967	13,873	507	17,694	17,573	−1,466
1968	14,822	523	18,958	18,610	−1,675
1966 1st quarter	3,458	137	4,256	4,256	− 230
2nd quarter	3,324	134	4,158	4,158	− 277
3rd quarter	3,587	129	4,309	4,309	− 162
4th quarter	3,766	140	3,928	3,923	+ 378
1967 1st quarter	3,760	132	4,416	4,407	− 84
2nd quarter	3,590	123	4,449	4,404	− 322
3rd quarter	3,534	134	4,357	4,326	− 218
4th quarter	2,995	118	4,468	4,432	− 839
1968 1st quarter	3,598	132	4,658	4,613	− 432
2nd quarter	3,504	122	4,620	4,560	− 557
3rd quarter	3,806	134	4,798	4,709	− 372
4th quarter	3,914	134	4,879	4,728	− 317
1969 1st quarter	3,898	132	4,843	4,721	− 305
2nd quarter p	4,085	154	5,033	4,874	− 257

materials rising while those for food, drink and tobacco and fuels fell. These categories were however affected by special factors. A number of major suppliers of foodstuffs devalued, so keeping down the prices of their exports in dollar terms, and fuel prices reached a peak in the period preceding devaluation as a result of the Middle East War and have subsequently fallen back.

Notes:

(a) The volume index numbers for exports do not include any allowance for under recorded exports (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 18, 1969).

(b) This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends.* All the index numbers published in this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

Table 5. Import and export unit value index numbers, dollar basis

1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports								Terms of Trade†
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods						
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other	
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
1966	109	114	103	84	114	112	104	114	106	111	119	114	113	103
1967	107	112	97	90	115	113	100	115	105	110	118	117	114	105
1968	104	103	92	92	115	106	91	108	97	99	112	110	110	102
1967 1st quarter	108	115	100	82	116	114	102	116	106	112	119	117	116	105
2nd quarter	107	114	99	81	114	114	101	116	106	113	119	118	116	116
3rd quarter	108	111	97	100	115	115	101	117	107	111	120	119	116	106
4th quarter	105	108	91	97	114	108	95	111	102	104	114	113	109	103
1968 1st quarter	103	103	89	92	115	103	90	105	95	97	111	106	108	101
2nd quarter	104	103	92	92	115	106	91	108	97	98	114	109	110	102
3rd quarter	104	103	94	92	117	107	92	110	98	100	113	113	111	103
4th quarter	105	105	95	90	117	108	92	111	99	100	113	113	111	102
1969 1st quarter	106	105	96	89	118	109	94	112	100	103	115	114	112	103
2nd quarter	107	106	99	87	121	109	95	112	101	104	116	113	112	102

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

President on needs of SE Kent

MR. ANTHONY CROSLAND, President of the Board of Trade, commenting in a letter to Mr. Maurice Hackett, chairman of the South East Economic Planning Council, on industrial development in South East Kent, states that the Government has recognized the special problems of South East Kent by a flexible operation of industrial and office building controls.

In a letter Mr. Crosland comments on the proposals made by the Planning Council in the *South East Kent Study,* published on May 29, which urged the encouragement of further industrial growth and recommended extensive new developments in tourism notably by the formation of a tourist association for the area.

While stressing the Government's view that control on industrial development must continue to be rigorously applied in the South East generally the Minister's letter, noting local difficulties, above-average seasonal unemployment and the relatively high proportion of retired people in South East Kent, say that industrial and office development applications will continue to be looked at sympathetically.

The President believes that office development is limited more by lack of interest in the area by office firms than by controls, in part because of the feeling among potential movers that the area is remote.

Regarding tourism, Mr Crosland says the Government considers there is an essential role for area tourist associations, but that their development is something the people at regional or area level would wish to settle for themselves.

Business monitor

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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Retail sales in June

THE SEASONALLY adjusted index of the volume of retail sales rose by 1 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1969, in rounded terms from 102 to 104 (1966=100). This increase in the index exaggerates what was probably only a modest upward movement in the underlying trend of retail trade, because sales in the first quarter were abnormally low, due to goods being bought in December and even November before the 10 per cent surcharge became effective. Sales in the second quarter were still, in unrounded terms below the high level reached in the fourth quarter of 1968.

The volume of sales of food shops showed little change between the first and second quarters, but was still marginally lower than the peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1968. Sales of clothing and footwear shops returned to a higher level, following the very low sales of the first quarter. Sales of durable goods shops showed a more modest increase of 1 per cent on the first quarter, but were still 2 per cent below the volume of sales in the second half of 1968. The volume of the sales of other non-food shops reverted to the level of the last three quarters of 1968.

In June the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales for all kinds of business was 104 (1966=100), in unrounded terms much the same as in April and May.

VALUE OF SALES

Food shops

Amongst the food shops, there was a noticeable increase of 7 per cent in the value of the sales of greengrocers between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969, compared with the increase of 3 per cent between the first quarters of these two years; but prices of fruit and vegetables have risen markedly in 1969, and the volume of sales fell even more between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969 than they had done between the first quarters of 1968 and 1969. The turnover of off-licences increased more between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969 than it had done in the first quarters both in value and volume terms.

Co-operative Societies have managed to hold their share of the grocery trade over the last nine months.

Clothing and footwear shops

Women's wear, men's wear and footwear shops each showed much the same increases between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969; together they increased their turnover by 6 per cent, recovering from the smaller increases recorded between the first quarters of these years. Prices rose by between 3 and 4 per cent between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969.

The difference between the 14 per cent increase in turnover between May 1968 and May 1969 and the 2 per cent increase between June 1968 and June 1969 is probably largely due to the impact of the spring holiday. Pre-holiday buying in the week before the holiday belonged to the May period in 1969 (defined as the four weeks ended May 24) whereas the comparable week fell in the June period in 1968.

Durable goods shops

After allowing for seasonal influences, there was no change in the value of the credit instalment sales of durable goods shops between the first and second quarters of 1969: the whole of the 2 per cent increase in the value of sales is attributable to cash sales.

In unadjusted terms, radio and television rental specialists reported an increase of 14 per cent between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969; the sales of radio and electrical goods shops rose by 3 per cent over the same period. All durable goods shops showed an increase of 6 per cent for this quarter: prices of household goods rose between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969 by about 4 per cent.

Department stores

The value of the sales of department stores showed an increase of 10 per cent between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969. In June itself, the comparison was affected by the incidence of the spring holiday; but sales in Central London and the West End were nevertheless remarkably buoyant in June, probably partly due to the increased spending in these shops by a larger influx of overseas visitors.

Table 1. Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) (a) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (†)
1968 1st quarter	105	101	108	105	119	106
2nd quarter	102	101	103	102	101	103
3rd quarter	103	102	104	104	105	103
4th quarter	104	104	104	105	106	104
1969 1st quarter	102	103	101	103	102	100
2nd quarter	104	103	104	105	103	103
Percentage increase 2nd quarter 1969 *on 1st quarter* 1969	*1*	—	*3*	*3*	*1*	*3*
1968 July	102	101	103	104	103	103
August	104	102	105	106	107	104
September*	103	103	103	104	106	103
October	104	104	104	103	106	104
November	105	105	105	106	107	104
December*	104	103	104	106	105	103
1969 January	104	105	103	107	102	103
February	101	103	99	101	99	97
March*	102	102	102	100	105	101
April	104	103	103	105	102	103
May	103	103	104	106	103	103
June*	104	103	104	105	105	103

Table 2. Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) (a) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (†)
1968 1st quarter	109	106	111	107	121	110
2nd quarter	107	106	108	105	106	109
3rd quarter	109	109	110	108	111	111
4th quarter	112	111	111	109	113	112
1969 1st quarter	112	114	110	108	110	112
2nd quarter	114	115	114	113	112	115
Percentage increase 2nd quarter 1969 *on 1st quarter* 1969	*2*	—	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*
1968 July	108	107	109	107	109	110
August	110	109	111	110	112	112
September*	110	110	110	108	111	111
October	111	111	110	107	113	112
November	112	112	112	110	114	112
December*	112	111	112	110	112	113
1969 January	113	114	112	112	110	113
February	111	114	108	107	106	109
March*	112	114	111	106	113	113
April	114	114	113	112	110	114
May	114	115	114	114	112	115
June*	115	115	114	113	114	116

All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

(a) See general notes following Table 4.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Mail order houses

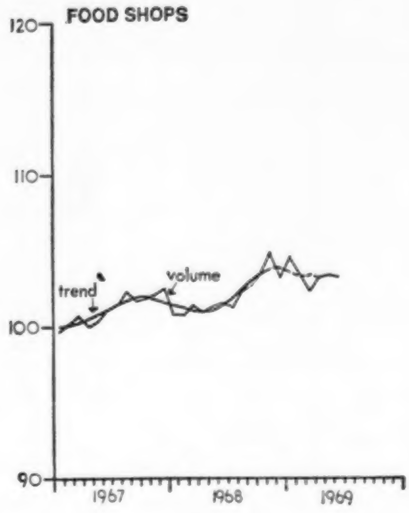
The value of the turnover of mail order houses showed an increase of 5 per cent between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969. There was only a 1 per cent increase in the turnover in June, compared with a year earlier; this may have been partly due to the spring holiday, and partly to the exceptionally high figure for June 1968.

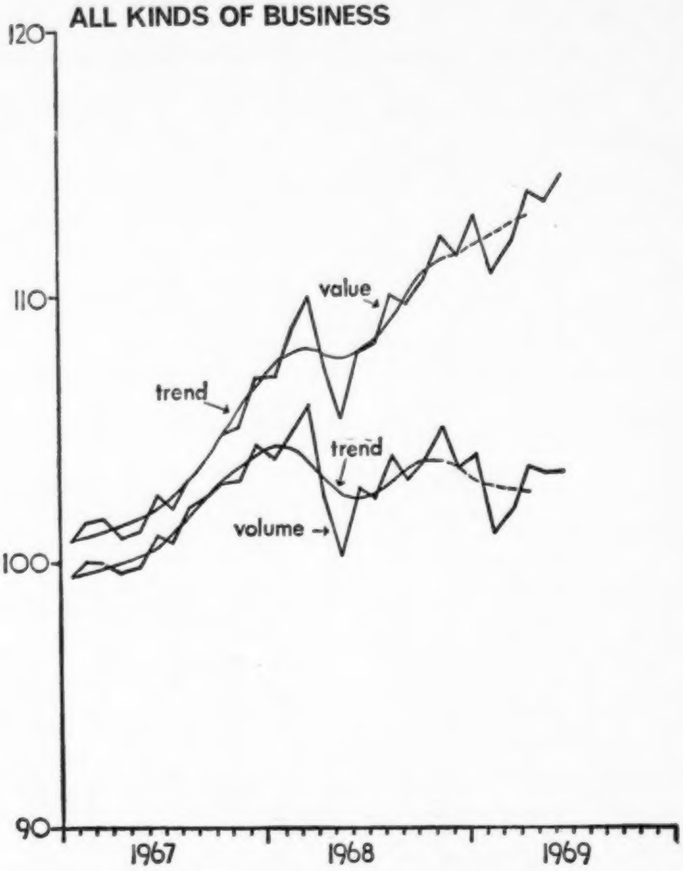
Miscellaneous non-food shops

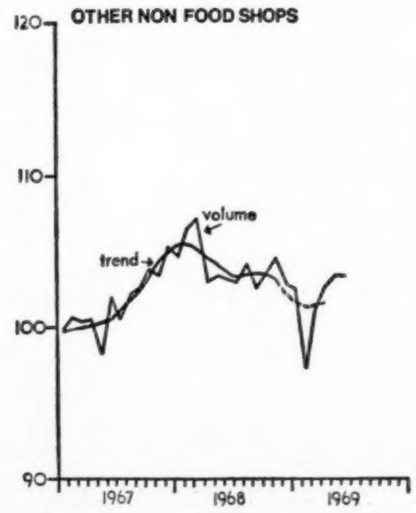
The turnover of confectioners and tobacconists continued to be sluggish with an increase of only 1 per cent in value between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969 which, allowing for price changes, represented a decline in the volume of turnover of the order of 5 to

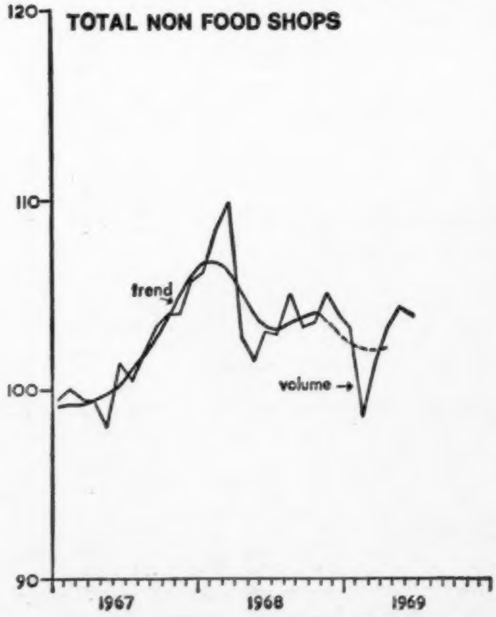
(Text concluded on page 376)

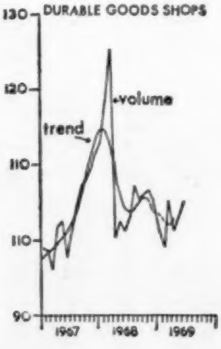
1966=100

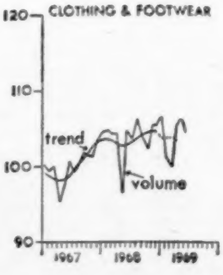












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RETAIL SALES, *continued*

6 per cent. Between the same periods, the turnover of chemists and photographic goods dealers increased by 6 per cent, which was larger than the increase recorded in the first quarters and was more than sufficient to cover the rise in prices over this period. The increases in the sales of ironmongers and leather goods, etc., shops were also somewhat higher between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969 than they had been between the first quarters of these years.

Table 3. Summary table

Index numbers of sales per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier* (*a*)

(i) Value (at current prices)

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates (£ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
All kinds of Business (£11,372 million)	1966	100	92	97	97	114	92	89	94	97	100	96	100	96	96	101	106	130
	1967	103	94	98	100	120	94	92	96	98	99	98	101	99	99	105	111	138
	1968	109	101	104	106	126	99	98	104	104	103	105	107	105	105	111	118	145
	1969		104	111			105	100	107	110	113	110						
	1968	*6*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*5*	*7*	*4*
	1969		*3*	*6*			*6*	*2*	*2*	*6*	*9*	*5*						
Analysis by kind of business																		
Food Shops (£4,952 million)	1966	100	96	99	98	106	96	96	97	100	100	98	99	99	96	99	102	116
	1967	103	100	101	101	111	98	99	101	102	102	100	101	102	99	102	106	122
	1968	108	103	106	105	117	102	103	105	107	105	105	105	107	105	108	113	128
	1969		111	114			111	111	112	115	114	112						
	1968	*5*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*8*	*8*			*9*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*6*						
Non-Food Shops (£6,420 million)	1966	100	88	96	96	120	89	83	92	94	99	95	101	94	95	102	109	142
	1967	103	90	96	99	127	90	85	92	94	97	97	101	96	100	107	116	152
	1968	110	99	103	106	133	97	94	104	101	102	105	108	104	105	112	122	158
	1969		98	108			101	91	102	106	111	108						
	1968	*7*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*8*	*10*	*12*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*4*
	1969		*–1*	*5*			*3*	*–3*	*–2*	*5*	*9*	*3*						
Clothing and Footwear Shops (£1,727 million)	1966	100	83	98	95	124	88	73	86	93	105	97	101	92	93	101	109	154
	1967	102	84	97	97	129	90	75	87	91	100	100	101	92	98	103	112	162
	1968	107	89	104	102	135	94	80	92	101	101	108	106	100	101	106	120	169
	1969		90	110			99	80	91	105	115	110						
	1968	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*11*	*1*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*3*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*1*	*6*			*5*	—	*–1*	*4*	*14*	*2*						
Durable Goods Shops (£1,176 million)	1966	100	96	95	97	112	103	92	93	95	97	94	104	93	95	106	108	119
	1967	104	94	94	102	125	100	92	90	95	94	93	103	98	104	116	122	136
	1968	113	116	99	108	128	117	112	119	98	99	99	110	106	107	121	126	136
	1969		106	104			112	100	105	103	106	104						
	1968	*9*	*24*	*5*	*6*	*2*	*16*	*22*	*32*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*3*	—
	1969		*–9*	*6*			*–4*	*–11*	*–12*	*5*	*7*	*5*						
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops (£2,542 million)	1966	100	88	95	99	118	85	86	93	95	96	95	101	100	96	98	103	144
	1967	103	91	96	101	123	86	89	96	96	95	97	101	102	100	101	108	153
	1968	110	97	104	109	130	91	95	103	104	103	105	109	111	107	107	114	160
	1969		99	108			96	95	105	107	109	108						
	1968	*7*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*5*
	1969		*3*	*4*			*5*	—	*2*	*3*	*6*	*3*						
Department Stores (£544 million)	1966	100	87	92	95	125	100	74	88	93	96	89	112	82	92	102	114	153
	1967	104	88	93	99	135	101	75	87	92	95	92	111	86	99	109	123	166
	1968	112	100	99	107	141	112	86	100	99	99	99	123	94	104	116	131	170
	1969		99	108			117	81	99	109	113	105						
	1968	*8*	*14*	*7*	*8*	*5*	*11*	*14*	*15*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*11*	*9*	*5*	*7*	*7*	*2*
	1969		*–1*	*10*			*4*	*–7*	*–2*	*11*	*14*	*5*						
Mail Order Businesses (£431 million)	1966	100	88	96	87	129	62	87	110	88	107	93	80	81	98	121	140	127
	1967	106	93	101	91	140	73	98	104	101	106	98	84	85	101	134	146	138
	1968	115	102	109	95	151	77	106	119	102	113	111	89	91	104	143	163	149
	1969		102	114			82	99	119	113	118	113						
	1968	*8*	*10*	*8*	*5*	*8*	*6*	*9*	*14*	*2*	*7*	*14*	*6*	*7*	*3*	*7*	*11*	*8*
	1969		*–1*	*5*			*7*	*–7*	—	*11*	*4*	*1*						
Analysis by form of organization																		
Independents (£5,596 million)	1966	100	94	98	99	110	96	91	94	98	99	97	101	99	96	99	102	125
	1967	102	95	98	100	114	96	93	96	97	98	98	102	100	98	101	105	131
	1968	106	100	102	105	118	100	98	102	103	101	102	106	106	103	105	110	134
	1969		102	106			105	99	103	106	107	106						
	1968	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*
	1969		*2*	*4*			*4*	*1*	—	*4*	*6*	*3*						
Multiples (£3,805 million)	1966	100	88	97	97	118	87	86	91	96	100	96	99	96	95	101	108	139
	1967	106	93	101	102	128	91	91	97	99	101	101	102	102	102	108	117	152
	1968	116	103	110	111	138	99	101	108	109	108	111	112	111	111	117	128	164
	1969		109	120			108	105	113	119	122	120						
	1968	*9*	*11*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*11*	*12*	*10*	*6*	*10*	*9*	*10*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*8*
	1969		*6*	*10*			*9*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*14*	*8*						
Co-operative Societies (£996 million)	1966	100	98	100	95	108	98	96	99	100	103	96	96	93	96	98	105	118
	1967	98	95	97	93	107	95	94	97	97	99	94	94	90	95	97	104	119
	1968	100	97	97	95	112	96	95	100	96	99	96	95	92	98	102	109	123
	1969		102	103			102	100	104	103	107	99						
	1968	*2*	*2*	—	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*–1*	—	*1*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*5*	*5*	*4*
	1969		*5*	*6*			*6*	*5*	*4*	*7*	*8*	*4*						

Table 3 – *continued*

(i) Value (at current prices) – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
DEPARTMENT STORES (£544 million)	1966	100	87	92	95	125	100	74	88	93	96	89	112	82	92	102	114	153
	1967	104	88	93	99	135	101	75	87	92	95	92	111	86	99	109	123	166
	1968	112	100	99	107	141	112	86	100	99	99	99	123	94	104	116	131	170
	1969		99	108			117	81	99	109	113	105						
	1968	*8*	*14*	*7*	*8*	*5*	*11*	*14*	*15*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*11*	*9*	*5*	*7*	*7*	*2*
	1969		*–1*	*10*			*4*	*–7*	*–2*	*11*	*14*	*5*						
MAIL ORDER BUSINESSES (£431 million)	1966	100	88	96	87	129	62	87	110	88	107	93	80	81	98	121	140	127
	1967	106	93	101	91	140	73	98	104	101	106	98	84	85	101	134	146	138
	1968	115	102	109	95	151	77	106	119	102	113	111	89	91	104	143	163	149
	1969		102	114			82	99	119	113	118	113						
	1968	*8*	*10*	*8*	*5*	*8*	*6*	*9*	*14*	*2*	*7*	*14*	*6*	*7*	*3*	*7*	*11*	*8*
	1969		*–1*	*5*			*7*	*–7*	—	*11*	*4*	*1*						

(ii) Volume (at average 1966 prices)

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
All kinds of business (£11,372)	1966	100	93	97	97	113	93	90	95	97	100	96	100	96	95	100	105	129
	1967	101	93	97	98	118	93	90	95	96	97	96	100	97	98	104	109	135
	1968	104	98	99	100	118	97	95	101	99	98	99	101	99	99	104	111	135
	1969		95	100			97	91	97	100	102	99						
	1968	*2*	*5*	*2*	*1*	—	*4*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*–1*
	1969		*–3*	*1*			—	*–4*	*–4*	*1*	*4*	*–1*						
FOOD SHOPS (£4,952 million)	1966	100	98	99	98	106	97	98	99	101	100	97	98	99	96	99	101	115
	1967	101	99	99	99	108	97	98	100	100	100	97	99	101	98	101	104	117
	1968	102	99	100	100	110	98	99	100	101	99	99	99	101	99	103	107	118
	1969		101	102			102	101	101	103	102	99						
	1968	*1*	*1*	*1*	—	*2*	*1*	*1*	—	*1*	*–1*	*2*	—	—	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*
	1969		*2*	*2*			*4*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	—						
NON-FOOD SHOPS (£6,420 million)	1966	100	89	96	96	118	90	84	93	95	100	95	101	93	94	101	108	140
	1967	102	88	95	98	125	89	84	91	93	95	95	100	95	99	106	114	150
	1968	105	97	98	100	125	96	92	101	97	97	99	103	98	99	106	115	148
	1969		90	99			93	84	94	97	101	98						
	1968	*3*	*9*	*3*	*2*	—	*7*	*9*	*11*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*3*	—	—	*1*	*–1*
	1969		*–7*	*1*			*–3*	*–9*	*–7*	—	*5*	*–1*						

Table 4. Analysis by detailed kinds of business and by form of organization

Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage increase on a year earlier (a)

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Food Shops																		
FOOD SHOPS, TOTAL (£4,952 million)	1966	100	96	99	98	106	96	96	97	100	100	98	99	99	96	99	102	116
	1967	103	100	101	100	111	98	99	101	102	102	100	101	102	99	102	106	122
	1968	108	103	106	105	117	102	103	105	107	105	105	105	107	105	108	113	128
	1969		111	114			111	111	112	115	114	112						
	1968	*5*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*8*	*8*			*9*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*6*						
Independents (£2,530 million)	1966	100	97	99	99	105	97	95	97	100	100	98	101	101	96	98	100	114
	1967	102	99	100	100	107	99	98	101	101	101	100	102	102	98	100	102	117
	1968	104	101	102	104	110	101	101	102	104	102	102	103	106	102	103	106	119
	1969		106	108			107	105	107	109	108	107						
	1968	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*2*
	1969		*5*	*5*			*6*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*5*						
Multiples (£1,648 million)	1966	100	94	99	97	110	92	94	95	100	100	97	97	98	96	100	104	124
	1967	107	101	104	104	121	98	102	103	105	106	103	102	105	103	108	114	135
	1968	118	110	114	114	135	106	110	112	116	112	113	114	114	114	120	129	151
	1969		123	128			122	123	124	131	128	125						
	1968	*10*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*12*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*11*	*6*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*11*	*10*	*13*	*11*
	1969		*12*	*12*			*14*	*12*	*10*	*12*	*14*	*10*						
Co-operative Societie (£774 million)	1966	100	100	101	95	104	99	101	101	102	103	98	95	94	96	98	101	110
	1967	99	99	99	94	103	97	99	100	100	101	96	94	92	95	97	101	110
	1968	101	99	99	96	109	97	98	100	99	101	98	96	94	98	103	107	115
	1969		107	106			105	107	108	107	109	103						
	1968	*2*	—	*1*	*2*	*6*	—	—	—	*–1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*7*	*6*	*4*
	1969		*9*	*7*			*9*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*5*						

(*Continued on next page*)

RETAIL SALES, *continued*

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
GROCERS, TOTAL (f) (£2,919 million)	1966	100	96	99	98	106	96	96	97	100	100	98	98	100	97	100	103	114
	1967	103	100	101	101	111	99	100	102	103	102	100	100	103	100	103	107	119
	1968	109	104	107	107	119	103	104	106	109	105	107	105	108	107	111	116	127
	1969		114	116			112	113	115	118	116	114						
	1968	6	4	5	6	7	4	4	4	6	3	7	5	5	7	8	8	6
	1969		9	9			10	9	8	9	11	7						
Independents (£1,328 million)	1966	100	97	98	100	105	98	95	97	100	98	97	100	102	97	100	101	112
	1967	102	100	99	101	106	99	98	101	101	99	98	102	103	99	101	103	114
	1968	104	101	102	104	109	101	100	102	104	100	101	103	107	103	104	106	115
	1969		106	107			106	105	107	109	107	105						
	1968	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	4	4	3	3	2
	1969		5	5			5	5	4	4	6	3						
Multiples (£1,059 million)	1966	100	94	100	98	109	92	94	95	100	101	98	96	100	97	100	106	119
	1967	109	103	106	106	121	100	104	105	107	107	105	103	108	106	110	118	132
	1968	121	112	119	117	137	109	112	115	121	115	119	115	118	118	125	135	148
	1969		128	134			126	128	129	137	134	132						
	1968	11	9	11	11	13	9	9	9	13	7	14	11	9	12	14	14	13
	1969		14	13			16	14	12	14	16	11						
Co-operative Societies (f) (£531 million)	1966	100	100	101	95	104	98	100	101	102	103	98	95	94	96	98	102	111
	1967	98	97	98	92	103	95	98	99	99	99	95	92	91	93	95	100	111
	1968	100	97	99	95	111	94	96	99	98	100	97	94	92	97	104	109	118
	1969		108	108			105	108	110	109	111	105						
	1968	3	−1	1	3	7	−1	−1	—	—	1	2	2	1	5	9	8	6
	1969		12	10			11	12	11	11	11	8						
BUTCHERS, TOTAL (£724 million)	1966	100	101	96	96	107	103	100	98	100	98	92	96	96	97	100	102	115
	1967	101	102	98	96	110	104	102	100	102	100	94	94	95	97	101	104	120
	1968	105	106	101	100	114	107	107	104	104	103	98	99	100	102	107	110	123
	1969		112	107			115	113	109	109	108	103						
	1968	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	2
	1969		6	5			7	6	6	5	6	6						
GREENGROCERS, FRUITERERS, TOTAL (£312 million)	1966	100	92	113	102	93	85	90	99	105	114	118	111	108	89	86	89	103
	1967	101	96	111	103	93	89	95	103	103	110	117	114	108	89	85	88	103
	1968	99	93	107	102	93	88	91	98	102	104	113	110	109	91	87	88	102
	1969		96	115			91	95	101	109	114	120						
	1968	−2	−3	−3	—	—	−2	−4	−3	−1	−6	−4	−3	—	2	2	−1	−1
	1969		3	7			3	4	3	6	10	6						
Independents (£265 million)	1966	100	92	112	102	93	85	90	99	104	113	118	111	110	90	86	88	103
	1967	101	96	110	103	93	89	95	103	103	110	117	114	110	90	85	89	104
	1968	98	93	106	102	93	88	91	98	101	103	112	109	110	91	86	88	102
	1969		96	114			91	95	100	108	114	121						
	1968	−2	−3	−4	−1	—	−1	−4	−5	−1	−6	−4	−4	—	2	2	−1	−2
	1969		3	8			3	3	3	6	10	8						
Multiples (£31 million)	1966	100	93	116	99	93	85	92	100	109	115	122	118	96	87	87	88	101
	1967	103	96	116	105	95	88	95	104	108	115	124	130	99	89	88	89	105
	1968	111	99	125	117	104	91	97	106	124	116	133	141	113	102	100	97	113
	1969		108	134			98	109	116	137	133	132						
	1968	8	2	7	12	10	3	2	2	14	1	7	8	14	14	14	9	7
	1969		10	7			8	12	9	10	15	−1						
Co-operative Societies (£16 million)	1966	100	99	113	92	96	94	95	106	112	115	112	100	90	87	89	92	104
	1967	94	98	106	86	87	94	97	103	106	107	105	96	84	81	82	83	94
	1968	85	86	93	79	82	84	84	90	95	92	92	86	78	74	79	79	88
	1969		82	91			81	79	85	90	98	86						
	1968	−10	−12	−12	−9	−5	−11	−14	−13	−10	−13	−12	−10	−7	−9	−4	−5	−7
	1969		−5	−2			−3	−6	−6	−5	6	−7						
FISHMONGERS, POULTERERS, TOTAL (£82 million)	1966	100	98	102	97	103	97	98	98	190	101	101	98	100	95	100	101	106
	1967	99	100	99	94	103	97	99	102	69	97	100	97	95	92	99	100	108
	1968	99	99	100	95	103	100	99	99	104	97	99	97	95	93	101	102	105
	1969		101	104			102	98	102	108	102	102						
	1968	—	−1	1	1	—	2	−1	−3	5	−1	−1	—	—	2	2	2	−3
	1969		2	4			3	−1	4	4	6	3						
BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERS, TOTAL (g) (£254 million)	1966	100	97	99	100	104	92	96	100	103	101	94	100	101	99	102	101	109
	1967	104	100	103	104	110	94	101	104	105	106	98	103	104	104	107	108	115
	1968	111	105	111	111	116	97	107	109	116	112	106	109	112	111	112	114	120
	1969		111	116			107	113	[illegible]	120	118	111						
	1968	6	5	8	7	5	3	6	5	10	6	8	6	7	7	5	6	3
	1969		6	4			10	5	4	3	5	5						
Independents (£146 million)	1966	100	97	99	100	105	93	97	99	104	100	94	99	100	100	103	102	109
	1967	104	100	102	104	110	96	102	103	105	104	98	103	104	105	108	108	115
	1968	110	105	109	110	116	99	106	108	115	110	104	108	112	110	113	113	120
	1969		110	113			106	112	110	119	114	108						
	1968	5	4	7	6	5	3	5	5	9	6	6	5	7	5	5	5	4
	1969		6	4			7	6	2	4	3	5						

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERS—*contd.* Multiples (£108 million)	1966	100	97	100	100	103	91	95	102	103	104	95	101	102	97	100	100	108
	1967	104	99	103	103	110	91	100	106	105	108	98	103	104	102	105	108	115
	1968	112	105	113	112	116	93	109	111	118	115	109	112	111	112	111	115	121
	1969		114	120			108	115	115	122	124	114						
	1968	*7*	*6*	*10*	*8*	*6*	*2*	*10*	*5*	*12*	*6*	*11*	*9*	*7*	*9*	*5*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*9*	*5*			*16*	*5*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*5*						
OFF-LICENCES TOTAL (£217 million)	1966	100	81	83	87	149	85	79	80	86	83	81	91	83	86	92	103	230
	1967	106	87	87	91	157	89	85	88	86	88	86	92	91	92	99	111	239
	1968	116	97	92	100	175	97	92	100	91	92	93	106	99	100	106	136	262
	1969		105	107			110	99	101	109	107	104						
	1968	*10*	*11*	*6*	*9*	*12*	*9*	*8*	*14*	*6*	*5*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*6*	*22*	*10*
	1969		*9*	*16*			*20*	*8*	*1*	*19*	*16*	*12*						
Independents (£88 million)	1966	100	79	83	87	151	86	76	76	88	83	79	91	83	86	91	109	234
	1967	105	85	86	92	155	92	80	83	87	89	84	92	91	92	96	114	236
	1968	111	93	90	98	163	98	85	95	90	93	89	99	97	98	102	130	238
	1969		95	99			109	87	90	103	103	94						
	1968	*6*	*9*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*7*	*6*	*14*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*15*	*1*
	1969		*2*	*10*			*11*	*2*	*–4*	*15*	*10*	*6*						
Multiples (£129 million)	1966	100	83	84	87	146	84	82	83	86	82	83	91	83	86	93	98	227
	1967	106	89	87	91	158	86	88	92	85	87	88	92	91	91	103	110	241
	1968	120	100	94	101	185	96	97	105	93	91	97	101	101	102	109	141	282
	1969		113	113			122	109	110	114	111	113						
	1968	*13*	*12*	*8*	*11*	*17*	*11*	*10*	*15*	*9*	*5*	*10*	*9*	*11*	*12*	*7*	*28*	*17*
	1969		*14*	*20*			*28*	*13*	*4*	*23*	*22*	*17*						
DAIRYMEN, TOTAL (£444 million)	1966	100	99	100	99	102	99	100	98	99	101	99	101	98	98	101	102	103
	1967	104	102	105	104	108	102	102	101	105	105	104	105	102	103	105	107	109
	1968	109	108	107	109	113	107	108	108	107	107	107	111	107	109	111	113	115
	1969		113	112			112	113	114	112	112	111						
	1968	*5*	*6*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
	1969		*5*	*5*			*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*4*						
Co-operative Societies (£151 million)	1966	100	102	100	97	101	102	103	102	100	102	99	97	96	98	100	101	102
	1967	104	103	104	102	105	103	102	103	105	105	103	103	99	104	104	104	107
	1968	106	107	105	105	108	107	107	108	105	106	103	106	103	105	109	107	109
	1969		112	108			112	111	111	109	110	106						
	1968	*3*	*4*	—	*3*	*3*	*5*	*5*	*4*	—	*2*	—	*4*	*4*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*2*
	1969		*4*	*3*			*5*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*						
Clothing and footwear shops																		
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,727 million)	1966	100	83	98	95	124	88	73	86	93	105	97	101	92	93	101	109	154
	1967	102	84	97	97	129	90	75	87	91	100	100	101	92	98	103	112	162
	1968	107	89	104	102	135	94	80	92	101	101	108	106	100	101	106	120	169
	1969		90	110			99	80	91	105	115	110						
	1968	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*11*	*1*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*3*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*1*	*6*			*5*	—	*–1*	*4*	*14*	*2*						
Independents (£760 million)	1966	100	87	99	95	119	98	77	87	95	105	97	101	92	93	102	104	145
	1967	100	86	96	96	122	97	77	85	92	97	98	100	91	96	103	107	150
	1968	104	91	101	99	126	101	81	91	98	100	104	104	96	97	105	113	153
	1969		90	105			104	79	88	101	110	104						
	1968	*4*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*2*	*6*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*5*	*2*
	1969		*–1*	*4*			*3*	*–2*	*–3*	*3*	*11*	–						
Multiples (£858 million)	1966	100	79	99	95	127	79	71	85	92	106	99	101	93	93	101	112	161
	1967	104	83	100	99	135	83	75	89	91	103	104	102	95	99	104	117	173
	1968	112	89	108	107	144	90	81	94	105	104	114	110	106	106	109	127	185
	1969		92	118			97	83	96	112	122	120						
	1968	*8*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*16*	*1*	*9*	*8*	*12*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*7*
	1969		*4*	*9*			*8*	*2*	*2*	*6*	*17*	*5*						
Co-operative Societies (£108 million)	1966	100	83	95	93	130	85	71	90	92	106	89	97	84	96	98	121	162
	1967	96	80	89	88	125	84	69	85	84	97	87	91	79	94	93	114	159
	1968	96	80	89	88	127	83	69	86	86	92	89	91	78	94	90	118	165
	1969		76	91			83	64	80	87	101	87						
	1968	—	—	—	*–1*	*2*	*–1*	—	—	*2*	*–5*	*2*	*–1*	*–1*	*–1*	*–3*	*3*	*4*
	1969		*–4*	*3*			—	*–8*	*–6*	*2*	*10*	*–3*						
FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£268 million)	1966	100	79	105	97	119	79	68	87	99	115	103	101	91	98	105	106	142
	1967	102	81	102	99	125	83	70	88	93	105	106	102	91	104	108	111	151
	1968	106	84	106	103	132	91	72	88	105	101	111	104	96	106	111	122	156
	1969		83	112			94	74	83	107	116	113						
	1968	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*5*	*9*	*2*	—	*12*	*–4*	*5*	*2*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*10*	*3*
	1969		*–1*	*6*			*3*	*3*	*–6*	*2*	*15*	*2*						
Independents (£75 million)	1966	100	82	107	96	115	86	73	87	104	117	102	99	92	96	108	104	129
	1967	101	84	103	97	120	89	76	86	98	106	104	97	91	102	109	108	138
	1968	106	88	109	101	127	97	78	90	109	105	111	101	95	104	115	120	143
	1969		87	115			98	81	83	112	122	112						
	1968	*5*	*6*	*6*	*4*	*6*	*10*	*3*	*4*	*12*	*–1*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*11*	*3*
	1969		*–2*	*6*			*1*	*3*	*–7*	*3*	*16*	*1*						

(*Continued on next page*)

RETAIL SALES, *continued*

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
FOOTWEAR SHOPS—*Contd.*																		
Multiples (£173 million)	1966	100	77	105	97	121	75	65	87	96	113	104	102	92	98	104	105	148
	1967	103	80	102	102	129	82	68	89	91	104	108	106	93	105	108	112	159
	1968	107	83	106	105	135	89	70	88	104	99	113	108	99	108	111	124	164
	1969		83	113			93	72	83	107	114	117						
	1968	*4*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*9*	*3*	*–2*	*14*	*–5*	*4*	*2*	*7*	*3*	*3*	*11*	*3*
	1969		*—*	*7*			*5*	*3*	*–5*	*3*	*13*	*3*						
Co-operative Societies (£20 million)	1966	100	79	103	95	124	76	67	92	98	117	95	92	85	104	105	120	142
	1967	96	78	96	90	120	77	67	87	90	106	93	86	78	102	99	112	143
	1968	94	77	93	87	121	80	65	84	91	95	92	84	74	100	94	120	143
	1969		72	94			78	64	74	89	102	90						
	1968	*–2*	*–1*	*–3*	*–3*	*1*	*4*	*–3*	*–4*	*1*	*–10*	*—*	*–2*	*–5*	*–3*	*–5*	*7*	*—*
	1969		*–6*	*1*			*–2*	*–2*	*–12*	*–2*	*8*	*–3*						
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£362 million)	1966	100	87	99	95	119	97	78	86	95	105	98	103	96	88	93	107	148
	1967	100	87	97	97	121	99	79	85	91	99	99	103	96	92	93	108	153
	1968	106	93	102	102	125	104	83	92	97	101	106	108	103	97	94	114	160
	1969		93	107			106	82	90	100	112	109						
	1968	*5*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*8*	*7*	*2*	*7*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*5*	*5*
	1969		*—*	*6*			*3*	*–1*	*–2*	*3*	*12*	*2*						
Independents (£155 million)	1966	100	86	98	97	119	98	78	82	91	102	99	101	99	92	89	98	161
	1967	99	83	93	99	122	95	77	80	84	94	98	102	100	97	89	100	165
	1968	104	89	99	104	126	99	82	86	91	96	106	105	107	101	90	105	171
	1969		88	102			99	82	84	92	106	108						
	1968	*5*	*6*	*7*	*4*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*2*	*9*	*3*	*7*	*4*	*1*	*4*	*3*
	1969		*–1*	*4*			*—*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*10*	*1*						
Multiples (£182 million)	1966	100	89	101	94	116	98	80	90	99	107	98	104	94	85	97	114	133
	1967	102	92	101	95	118	104	83	90	98	103	102	105	94	88	97	114	139
	1968	108	99	106	102	125	110	87	98	103	106	108	111	102	95	99	121	148
	1969		99	114			115	85	96	109	120	112						
	1968	*6*	*7*	*5*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*10*	*6*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*7*	*2*	*6*	*6*
	1969		*—*	*7*			*4*	*–2*	*–2*	*6*	*13*	*4*						
Co-operative Societies (£25 million)	1966	100	76	95	93	136	86	63	79	89	103	94	107	88	87	83	120	191
	1967	95	72	87	89	130	82	60	75	78	93	90	101	83	85	78	111	187
	1968	95	72	88	89	130	82	61	74	82	87	93	98	82	86	72	112	192
	1969		70	89			82	57	72	83	94	89						
	1968	*—*	*—*	*1*	*–1*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*–2*	*5*	*–7*	*4*	*–3*	*–1*	*2*	*–9*	*1*	*3*
	1969		*–3*	*1*			*—*	*–8*	*–2*	*2*	*8*	*–5*						
WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' WEAR, DRAPERY AND GENERAL CLOTHING SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,097 million)	1966	100	82	97	95	127	87	73	86	92	103	95	100	91	93	103	110	159
	1967	102	84	97	96	132	88	76	88	90	99	99	99	91	98	105	114	167
	1968	108	89	104	102	138	92	81	93	101	102	108	106	100	101	109	121	176
	1969		91	111			98	81	94	106	116	110						
	1968	*6*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*12*	*2*	*8*	*7*	*9*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*5*
	1969		*2*	*7*			*7*	*–1*	*1*	*5*	*14*	*2*						
Independents, Total (£529 million)	1966	100	88	98	94	120	100	77	88	95	104	95	102	89	92	104	106	143
	1967	100	88	96	95	123	99	77	87	93	97	97	100	89	96	106	109	148
	1968	104	92	100	97	126	102	81	92	98	100	102	105	93	95	108	114	150
	1969		91	104			106	78	89	101	109	102						
	1968	*3*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*–1*	*1*	*5*	*1*
	1969		*–1*	*4*			*4*	*–4*	*–3*	*3*	*10*	*—*						
of which (c): Large (. .)	1966	100	87	98	97	118	101	70	89	98	105	92	106	86	99	106	109	134
	1967	103	90	98	100	125	107	72	89	99	100	96	104	88	106	113	114	145
	1968	108	95	102	104	130	113	76	96	104	103	100	111	96	106	114	122	148
	1969		95	108			120	73	93	109	114	102						
	1968	*4*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*6*	*5*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*7*	*8*	*—*	*1*	*7*	*2*
	1969		*—*	*6*			*6*	*–3*	*–3*	*5*	*11*	*2*						
Medium (. .)	1966	100	88	97	95	119	106	72	86	96	105	93	104	88	94	106	106	141
	1967	102	88	96	97	125	106	74	86	94	100	95	103	88	99	108	110	150
	1968	106	94	101	99	128	112	79	92	101	103	100	108	93	97	110	117	152
	1969		94	108			118	75	90	108	115	103						
	1968	*4*	*6*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*3*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*–2*	*1*	*6*	*1*
	1969		*—*	*7*			*6*	*–6*	*–2*	*6*	*12*	*3*						
Small (. .)	1966	100	89	98	93	120	97	81	89	94	103	97	99	91	90	103	105	146
	1967	99	87	95	93	121	94	80	87	90	95	98	98	90	91	103	106	148
	1968	102	89	99	95	124	94	83	91	95	97	103	102	93	91	105	109	150
	1969		88	101			97	81	88	96	106	101						
	1968	*3*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*—*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*4*	*—*	*2*	*3*	*1*
	1969		*–1*	*2*			*3*	*–3*	*–4*	*2*	*9*	*–2*						
Multiples (£504 million)	1966	100	75	96	95	134	73	70	83	88	102	97	99	93	94	101	113	176
	1967	105	81	99	99	143	76	75	89	88	103	104	100	96	102	106	120	191
	1968	115	87	110	110	154	83	83	95	106	105	117	111	110	110	112	130	206
	1969		93	121			92	86	100	114	126	123						
	1968	*9*	*9*	*12*	*11*	*8*	*8*	*11*	*7*	*21*	*3*	*12*	*11*	*15*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*
	1969		*7*	*10*			*11*	*4*	*6*	*8*	*19*	*5*						

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WOMEN'S GIRLS' AND INFANTS' WEAR, DRAPERY AND GENERAL CLOTHING SHOPS—*Contd.*																		
Co-operative Societies (£64 million)	1966	100	86	93	92	130	88	74	93	91	104	86	96	83	97	100	122	160
	1967	96	83	88	88	125	86	72	88	84	96	85	89	78	94	96	115	155
	1968	97	83	88	88	128	84	73	89	85	92	87	90	78	94	94	118	163
	1969		79	91			85	66	84	88	103	85						
	1968	*1*	—	—	—	*3*	*−2*	—	*2*	*1*	*−4*	*2*	*1*	—	*−1*	*−2*	*3*	*5*
	1969		*−4*	*4*			*1*	*−9*	*−6*	*3*	*11*	*−2*						
Durable Goods Shops																		
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,176 million)	1966	101	96	95	97	112	103	92	93	95	97	94	104	93	95	106	108	119
	1967	104	94	94	102	125	100	92	90	95	94	93	103	98	104	116	122	136
	1968	113	116	99	108	128	117	112	119	98	99	99	110	106	107	121	126	136
	1969		106	104			112	100	105	103	106	104						
	1968	*9*	*24*	*5*	*6*	*2*	*16*	*22*	*32*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*3*	—
	1969		*−9*	*6*			*−4*	*−11*	*−12*	*5*	*7*	*5*						
Independents (£592 million)	1966	100	96	95	97	113	104	92	91	95	96	94	106	92	93	104	106	127
	1967	101	92	92	98	123	101	90	88	92	92	92	102	94	99	110	115	139
	1968	109	110	97	103	126	115	106	110	95	98	97	109	102	100	115	120	139
	1969		102	99			112	96	98	99	102	98						
	1968	*7*	*19*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*14*	*17*	*26*	*4*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*8*	*1*	*4*	*4*	—
	1969		*−8*	*2*			*−2*	*−9*	*−11*	*3*	*4*	—						
Multiples (£492 million)	1966	100	97	96	98	109	101	94	95	95	97	95	102	95	98	110	111	107
	1967	109	98	98	109	130	102	98	95	101	96	97	105	106	113	126	133	131
	1968	120	127	104	117	133	121	125	134	103	102	105	114	115	120	132	135	132
	1969		115	114			115	109	118	111	113	117						
	1968	*11*	*30*	*6*	*7*	*2*	*20*	*28*	*41*	*3*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*5*	*2*	*1*
	1969		*−10*	*10*			*−5*	*−13*	*−12*	*7*	*10*	*12*						
Co-operative Societies (£91 million)	1966	100	96	95	96	114	99	89	98	97	102	88	102	89	97	100	112	126
	1967	98	88	88	94	121	92	83	88	88	93	84	95	87	99	105	119	135
	1968	102	107	86	96	120	107	99	114	85	92	84	96	89	100	102	119	136
	1969		90	91			94	79	95	91	97	86						
	1968	*4*	*22*	*−2*	*2*	—	*16*	*19*	*29*	*−4*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*−3*	—	*1*
	1969		*−16*	*5*			*−12*	*−20*	*−16*	*8*	*6*	*2*						
FURNITURE SHOPS, TOTAL (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£486 million)	1966	100	94	99	99	109	105	89	90	93	102	100	110	94	93	105	107	114
	1967	100	89	93	98	118	98	86	84	90	95	94	102	94	98	111	117	125
	1968	106	106	99	101	118	110	102	105	95	102	99	108	100	97	113	118	122
	1969		94	101			105	88	90	97	107	100						
	1968	*6*	*19*	*6*	*3*	—	*12*	*19*	*25*	*5*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*−2*
	1969		*−11*	*2*			*−4*	*−14*	*−15*	*3*	*5*	*1*						
Independents, Total (£346 million)	1966	100	94	98	99	110	103	87	92	93	101	100	111	93	93	104	108	116
	1967	100	91	95	99	117	101	86	87	91	96	97	104	94	98	109	116	124
	1968	106	106	99	102	118	112	101	106	94	102	101	109	100	97	112	118	123
	1969		95	100			108	88	91	96	105	100						
	1968	*6*	*17*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*11*	*17*	*22*	*3*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*−1*	*3*	*2*	*−1*
	1969		*−11*	*1*			*−4*	*−13*	*−14*	*2*	*3*	*−1*						
of which (c): Large (. .)	1966	100	94	101	98	107	106	85	92	92	98	110	114	92	90	100	104	115
	1967	100	91	96	97	117	103	83	89	89	91	105	104	94	93	104	113	130
	1968	107	109	103	100	117	117	96	114	94	99	113	110	100	91	107	118	123
	1969		98	101			113	84	98	94	99	110						
	1968	*7*	*20*	*8*	*3*	—	*14*	*16*	*28*	*5*	*10*	*8*	*6*	*7*	*−3*	*4*	*4*	*−5*
	1969		*−10*	*−1*			*−3*	*−13*	*−14*	—	*−1*	*−3*						
Medium and small (. .)	1966	100	94	97	99	111	102	88	92	94	101	96	110	93	94	106	109	116
	1967	101	91	95	99	117	100	87	86	92	98	94	105	95	99	111	117	122
	1968	106	105	98	102	119	110	103	103	94	103	97	109	100	99	114	118	123
	1969		94	100			106	89	88	97	108	96						
	1968	*5*	*16*	*3*	*3*	*1*	*10*	*18*	*20*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*6*	—	*3*	*1*	—
	1969		*−11*	*2*			*−4*	*−13*	*−14*	*3*	*5*	—						
Multiples (£140 million)	1966	100	95	101	98	106	110	95	84	95	108	100	106	96	94	106	103	107
	1967	97	83	87	95	122	89	85	76	85	91	87	94	93	99	118	121	127
	1968	105	104	97	99	118	103	106	103	97	102	94	104	98	97	117	118	120
	1969		90	104			98	87	86	101	112	100						
	1968	*8*	*25*	*12*	*4*	*−3*	*16*	*25*	*35*	*15*	*13*	*8*	*11*	*5*	*−2*	*−1*	*−2*	*−6*
	1969		*−13*	*7*			*−5*	*−18*	*−16*	*3*	*10*	*7*						
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£599 million)	1966	100	98	92	96	114	102	96	95	96	92	90	100	93	96	108	109	122
	1967	108	99	95	106	132	103	99	96	100	93	94	105	103	110	121	126	144
	1968	120	126	101	114	137	123	122	131	102	99	101	113	113	116	129	133	147
	1969		117	109			120	112	119	109	107	110						
	1968	*11*	*27*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*19*	*24*	*37*	*2*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*2*
	1969		*−7*	*8*			*−3*	*−8*	*−9*	*6*	*8*	*9*						
Independents (£246 million)	1966	100	98	90	94	118	106	98	91	97	89	86	100	90	92	104	103	141
	1967	103	94	88	98	131	101	95	89	93	87	86	100	94	100	112	114	159
	1968	113	115	95	105	136	119	112	116	98	94	93	108	103	103	119	123	160
	1969		111	98			118	107	107	102	99	95						
	1968	*10*	*22*	*7*	*7*	*4*	*18*	*18*	*30*	*5*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*3*	*6*	*8*	*1*
	1969		*−4*	*4*			—	*−5*	*−7*	*5*	*5*	*3*						

(Continued on next page)

RETAIL SALES, *continued*

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS—*Contd.*																		
Multiples, Total (£353 million)	1966	100	97	94	98	110	99	93	99	96	94	93	100	95	99	111	114	106
	1967	112	103	101	113	133	105	102	101	106	98	100	109	111	118	129	136	132
	1968	125	135	106	122	138	127	131	144	105	102	108	117	121	127	138	141	136
	1969		122	117			121	116	129	114	113	123						
	1968	*11*	*31*	*5*	*8*	*4*	*21*	*28*	*42*	—	*4*	*9*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*6*	*3*	*3*
	1969		*–9*	*11*			*–5*	*–11*	*–10*	*8*	*11*	*13*						
of which: Electricity Showrooms (£65 million)	1966	100	91	95	98	115	98	89	88	89	104	94	106	91	97	116	116	114
	1967	116	99	104	116	143	107	96	95	105	111	98	118	111	119	136	143	148
	1968	140	154	110	137	159	152	141	166	94	111	123	131	131	148	169	160	151
	1969		140	130			144	129	145	118	126	142						
	1968	*21*	*56*	*6*	*18*	*12*	*42*	*47*	*75*	*–11*	—	*25*	*10*	*18*	*24*	*24*	*12*	*2*
	1969		*–9*	*18*			*–5*	*–8*	*–13*	*26*	*14*	*15*						
Gas showrooms (£92 million)	1966	100	95	94	101	110	90	90	102	95	101	88	99	99	105	123	123	89
	1967	108	98	99	111	124	94	98	102	103	100	95	103	108	120	135	137	104
	1968	116	128	101	112	121	103	130	147	101	106	98	104	107	123	128	134	105
	1969		102	111			91	95	116	98	122	113						
	1968	*7*	*31*	*3*	*1*	*–2*	*10*	*33*	*44*	*–1*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*–1*	*3*	*–6*	*–2*	*1*
	1969		*–20*	*10*			*–12*	*–27*	*–21*	*–4*	*16*	*15*						
Radio and Television Rental Specialists (£109 million)	1966	100	106	98	98	99	103	104	109	98	88	105	100	96	98	100	105	94
	1967	109	110	103	107	115	112	112	108	106	93	109	106	106	109	112	124	110
	1968	121	127	109	119	127	128	128	126	114	99	113	118	121	117	127	131	124
	1969		139	124			138	137	143	124	109	137						
	1968	*11*	*15*	*6*	*11*	*11*	*14*	*15*	*17*	*7*	*6*	*4*	*11*	*14*	*8*	*13*	*6*	*13*
	1969		*10*	*14*			*8*	*7*	*13*	*9*	*10*	*20*						
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (c) (£333 million)	1966	100	97	89	94	120	106	95	90	97	87	85	99	91	94	106	106	142
	1967	108	96	91	104	140	103	96	91	97	88	88	103	101	107	121	124	169
	1968	118	122	96	111	143	124	116	125	101	94	95	112	111	110	125	130	167
	1969		110	99			117	105	108	106	97	95						
	1968	*9*	*27*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*20*	*21*	*38*	*4*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*3*	*3*	*5*	*–1*
	1969		*–10*	*3*			*–6*	*–10*	*–13*	*5*	*4*	—						
Miscellaneous non-food shops																		
MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS, TOTAL (b) (£2,542 million)	1966	100	88	95	99	118	85	86	93	95	96	95	101	100	96	98	103	144
	1967	103	91	96	101	123	86	89	96	96	95	97	101	102	100	101	108	153
	1968	110	97	104	109	130	91	95	103	104	103	105	109	111	107	107	114	160
	1969		99	108			96	95	105	107	109	108						
	1968	*7*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*5*
	1969		*3*	*4*			*5*	—	*2*	*3*	*6*	*3*						
CONFECTIONERS, TOBACCONISTS, NEWSAGENTS, TOTAL (£1,030 million)	1966	100	94	96	101	109	90	93	97	99	94	96	102	102	99	99	102	124
	1967	103	97	98	103	114	92	95	102	98	96	98	103	103	101	102	106	130
	1968	108	100	106	111	117	96	100	104	108	102	107	112	112	110	104	109	134
	1969		103	107			100	101	108	110	104	108						
	1968	*6*	*3*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*10*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*3*	*3*
	1969		*3*	*1*			*4*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*1*						
INDEPENDENTS (£882 million)	1966	100	94	96	101	109	91	93	97	99	94	96	102	103	99	98	102	122
	1967	102	96	98	103	113	92	95	101	98	96	99	104	104	102	101	105	128
	1968	108	99	105	111	116	95	99	103	108	102	107	112	112	110	105	109	132
	1969		102	107			99	100	106	109	103	108						
	1968	*6*	*3*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*10*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*4*	*4*	*3*
	1969		*3*	*1*			*4*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*						
MULTIPLES (£148 million)	1966	100	93	95	97	114	88	92	99	101	95	92	99	99	94	101	102	135
	1967	105	101	98	100	122	94	97	110	98	98	97	101	101	98	106	110	144
	1968	110	105	107	107	122	98	103	111	110	105	106	108	110	104	104	111	146
	1969		108	108			103	103	117	112	108	105						
	1968	*5*	*4*	*10*	*7*	—	*5*	*6*	*1*	*13*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*9*	*5*	*–3*	*1*	*1*
	1969		*3*	*1*			*5*	*–1*	*5*	*1*	*3*	—						
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS Independents (£79 million)	1966	100	93	84	91	132	91	95	93	86	85	81	88	91	94	103	120	165
	1967	105	97	88	96	137	96	101	96	90	87	87	92	96	100	106	126	171
	1968	112	105	93	105	147	103	107	104	96	94	90	101	107	107	112	136	183
	1969		114	101			114	110	117	103	99	102						
	1968	*8*	*8*	*6*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*6*	*9*	*7*	*8*	*4*	*10*	*12*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*7*
	1969		*9*	*8*			*11*	*3*	*12*	*7*	*4*	*13*						
CHEMISTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEALERS, TOTAL (d) (£350 million)	1966	100	86	96	102	117	86	84	87	89	96	101	107	105	95	94	97	151
	1967	103	87	96	105	123	87	84	89	88	94	104	109	108	99	95	102	162
	1968	111	95	104	113	131	92	90	100	96	101	113	115	119	106	104	109	170
	1969		98	110			101	94	100	103	109	116						
	1968	*8*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*13*	*8*	*7*	*9*	*6*	*10*	*6*	*9*	*7*	*5*
	1969		*4*	*6*			*9*	*4*	—	*7*	*8*	*3*						
Independents (£183 million)	1966	100	89	99	107	116	90	86	89	90	99	106	110	115	98	94	88	128
	1967	101	88	97	108	110	90	85	89	88	94	107	111	116	100	96	92	135
	1968	107	95	103	113	115	95	89	100	95	97	115	113	123	105	104	99	138
	1969		98	108			102	93	100	101	105	117						
	1968	*6*	*8*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*12*	*7*	*3*	*7*	*2*	*7*	*5*	*8*	*7*	*2*
	1969		*4*	*5*			*7*	*4*	*1*	*7*	*8*	*2*						

Table 4 – *continued*

1966 = 100

Kind of Business Sales in 1966 – provisional estimates		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
CHEMISTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEALERS—*Contd.*																		
Multiples (£145 million)	1966	100	81	91	97	131	80	80	84	86	92	94	104	95	92	95	107	178
	1967	106	85	95	103	140	82	83	88	88	93	102	109	101	101	96	114	195
	1968	117	95	106	115	151	89	92	102	98	105	113	119	116	109	106	123	210
	1969		99	113			100	96	101	106	114	118						
	1968	*10*	*12*	*12*	*11*	*8*	*8*	*11*	*16*	*11*	*13*	*11*	*9*	*16*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*8*
	1969		*5*	*7*			*13*	*5*	*–1*	*8*	*8*	*4*						
Co-operative Societies (£22 million)	1966	100	90	97	95	118	90	91	90	96	96	99	98	95	91	90	105	153
	1967	98	88	94	93	117	88	88	89	90	95	97	99	95	87	87	103	152
	1968	100	91	95	95	120	87	92	94	91	96	98	104	95	89	90	105	155
	1969		91	96			92	89	92	94	99	96						
	1968	*2*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–1*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*–1*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*2*
	1969		—	*1*			*6*	*–3*	*–2*	*3*	*3*	*–3*						
JEWELLERS, TOTAL (£116 million)	1966	100	78	83	96	142	72	78	84	81	83	86	98	97	94	92	95	220
	1967	104	79	83	97	158	73	80	85	80	82	86	93	99	98	95	111	247
	1968	117	102	92	106	168	86	96	119	86	92	96	103	109	105	105	119	257
	1969		95	97			89	94	100	92	99	101						
	1968	*12*	*28*	*11*	*9*	*6*	*19*	*20*	*41*	*9*	*12*	*11*	*11*	*10*	*6*	*10*	*7*	*4*
	1969		*–7*	*6*			*4*	*–3*	*–16*	*6*	*8*	*6*						
Independents (£85 million)	1966	100	79	85	97	139	73	79	84	82	85	88	99	96	95	92	94	213
	1967	104	80	84	97	156	73	81	85	80	83	88	94	98	99	96	111	238
	1968	116	102	93	105	164	88	99	117	88	94	97	104	107	104	105	117	249
	1969		94	99			90	94	98	92	100	103						
	1968	*11*	*28*	*10*	*8*	*6*	*19*	*21*	*38*	*9*	*12*	*10*	*11*	*9*	*5*	*9*	*5*	*4*
	1969		*–8*	*6*			*3*	*–5*	*–17*	*5*	*7*	*6*						
Multiples (£31 million)	1966	100	75	76	94	155	69	73	82	75	76	76	95	98	90	92	97	251
	1967	105	76	76	95	170	69	74	83	77	75	77	88	102	95	90	111	283
	1968	119	99	85	106	183	80	86	125	82	84	89	98	116	105	106	125	292
	1969		96	93			85	92	108	90	94	94						
	1968	*13*	*30*	*12*	*12*	*8*	*15*	*16*	*50*	*6*	*11*	*16*	*11*	*13*	*11*	*18*	*13*	*3*
	1969		*–3*	*8*			*7*	*7*	*–14*	*9*	*12*	*5*						
LEATHER GOODS, SPORTS GOODS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (£123 million)	1966	100	70	84	103	143	70	66	73	85	84	83	97	108	103	88	100	222
	1967	102	72	83	103	151	72	68	75	82	83	83	95	110	106	93	105	235
	1968	110	76	90	111	162	75	71	81	89	88	91	100	121	113	98	114	252
	1969		78	93			82	69	81	90	95	92						
	1968	*7*	*6*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*9*	*6*	*10*	*5*	*10*	*7*	*6*	*9*	*7*
	1969		*2*	*3*			*9*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*8*	*1*						
IRONMONGERS AND HARDWARE SHOPS, TOTAL (£298 million)	1966	100	93	99	98	110	91	88	99	100	101	96	98	99	98	101	102	123
	1967	102	95	99	101	116	90	92	100	102	99	96	99	103	100	104	107	132
	1968	109	101	107	106	121	95	98	109	110	109	104	104	110	104	109	113	137
	1969		99	110			98	95	103	111	115	106						
	1968	*6*	*7*	*9*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*9*	*8*	*10*	*8*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*4*
	1969		*–2*	*3*			*4*	*–3*	*–6*	*1*	*6*	*2*						
Independents (£260 million)	1966	100	94	99	98	108	93	89	100	102	101	96	98	99	97	101	102	119
	1967	102	96	99	99	114	92	94	101	103	99	95	98	101	99	103	106	128
	1968	109	102	108	105	119	96	99	110	111	110	103	103	109	103	108	113	133
	1969		101	112			100	98	104	113	117	107						
	1968	*6*	*6*	*9*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*9*	*8*	*11*	*8*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*4*
	1969		*–1*	*4*			*4*	*–1*	*–5*	*2*	*7*	*4*						
Multiples (£38 million)	1966	100	81	94	102	123	76	75	92	87	98	96	99	105	102	101	109	151
	1967	106	83	96	112	133	78	78	92	90	94	101	109	115	111	110	119	163
	1968	112	93	103	114	136	85	87	105	100	99	109	111	117	113	112	120	169
	1969		84	95			83	75	92	92	97	97						
	1968	*5*	*12*	*8*	*2*	*2*	*9*	*12*	*15*	*11*	*6*	*7*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*4*
	1969		*–10*	*–7*			*–3*	*–13*	*–13*	*–7*	*–3*	*–10*						
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD SHOPS (h) Independents (£100 million)	1966	100	95	104	93	107	84	95	104	102	111	101	94	90	95	98	96	123
	1967	103	98	105	96	113	84	99	107	107	106	103	96	93	99	102	101	132
	1968	108	104	113	100	115	88	104	117	118	113	109	100	98	100	102	105	133
	1969		99	119			88	99	109	123	124	113						
	1968	*5*	*6*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*1*	—	*5*	*1*
	1969		*–4*	*5*			*1*	*–5*	*–7*	*4*	*10*	*3*						

General notes:

(a) The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by June 1969 sales was the five weeks from May 25, 1969 to June 28, 1969, the corresponding period in 1968 was from May 26, 1968 to June 29, 1968. As the figures are based on the values of sales they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures of variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index figures do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops, but not multiple rental specialists.

(f) Includes bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery department of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Figures cover sales by florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, pawnbrokers, general second-hand dealers and certain other miscellaneous non-food shops.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

CREDIT EXTENDED by finance houses and durable goods shops in the second quarter of 1969, after allowing for seasonal factors, showed a decrease on the first quarter of 3 per cent; a decrease of 4 per cent in credit extended by finance houses was partly off-set by a small increase in the corresponding figure for shops. For the second quarter in succession repayments exceeded new credit and there was, in consequence, a fall, on a seasonally adjusted basis, of £22 million in the total debt outstanding, resulting in a total fall in debt since December 1968 of £35 million. This contrasts with an increase in the second half of 1968 of £26 million.

Finance houses

New credit extended by finance houses in June was similar, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to the average level in recent months. Compared with a year earlier, new credit in June was 4 per cent higher. Although fluctuations in the use of instalment credit are generally associated with shifts in the demand for consumer goods, in June, a fall in credit extended for cars and motor cycles was more than counterbalanced by quite large increases, compared with a year earlier, in credit extended for commercial vehicles (27 per cent), farm equipment (32 per cent), industrial equipment (8 per cent) and other goods (26 per cent).

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the debt outstanding to finance houses fell by £4 million in June, after an £11 million decrease in May; in the period January to April the average monthly rate of fall was about £4 million.

Durable goods shops and department stores

Instalment credit sales of durable goods shops in the second quarter were, after seasonable adjustment, at much the same level as in the period immediately following the introduction of the November 1968 measures.

Table 2. Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

Seasonally adjusted £ million

	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Increase in debt
	Total	By Shops (†)	By Finance Houses		
1965	1,033	306	727	952	81
1966	856	235	621	989	-133
1967	924	235	689	969	- 45
1968	968	258	710	939	29
1966 1st quarter	253	69	184	255	- 2
2nd quarter	234	61	173	257	- 23
3rd quarter	196	55	141	243	- 47
4th quarter	173	50	123	234	- 61
1967 1st quarter	185	53	132	237	- 52
2nd quarter	198	53	145	242	- 44
3rd quarter	262	61	201	250	12
4th quarter	279	68	211	240	39
1968 1st quarter	273	77	196	242	31
2nd quarter	210	59	151	238	- 28
3rd quarter	242	64	178	234	8
4th quarter	243	58	185	225	18
1969 1st quarter	213	56	157	226	- 13
2nd quarter	207	57	150	229	- 22

(†) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Table 1. Hire purchase and other instalment credit business

Seasonally adjusted

	Total of instalments outstanding to finance houses, durable goods shops and department stores		Finance Houses		Durable Goods Shops	
	End period £ million	Increase in period £ million	*New instalment credit extended per calendar month (Index 1961 = 100)*	Instalments outstanding end period £ million	*Instalment credit sales per week (Index 1961 = 100)*	Instalments outstanding end period £ million
1965	1,196	81	*127*	836	*112*	329
1966	1,063	-133	*108*	756	*93*	278
1967	1,018	- 45	*120*	742	*94*	248
1968	1,047	29	*124*	766	*102*	250
1968 1st quarter	1,049	31	*138*	769	*120*	252
2nd quarter	1,021	- 28	*106*	745	*92*	249
3rd quarter	1,029	8	*125*	754	*99*	249
4th quarter	1,047	18	*130*	766	*98*	250
1969 1st quarter	1,034	- 13	*110*	761	*93*	245
2nd quarter	1,012	- 22	*105*	738	*93*	247
1968 January	1,025	7	*137*	750	*108*	246
February	1,035	10	*139*	758	*118*	249
March	1,049	14	*138*	769	*130*	252
April	1,040	- 9	*103*	760	*89*	252
May	1,034	- 6	*116*	755	*91*	251
June	1,021	- 13	*100*	745	*95*	249
July	1,018†	3†	*127†*	745†	*94*	246
August					*103*	247
September	1,029	11	*121*	754	*101*	249
October	1,039	10	*143*	761	*103*	251
November	1,047	8	*128*	766	*99*	253
December	1,047	—	*118*	766	*94*	250
1969 January	1,042	- 5	*114*	765	*92*	247
February	1,036	- 6	*108*	761	*92*	245
March	1,034	- 2	*108*	761	*95*	245
April	1,025	- 9	*111*	753	*89*	244
May	1,017	- 8	*99*	742	*93*	248
June	1,012	- 5	*104*	738	*95*	247
3 months ended March 1969	1,034	- 13	*110*	761	*93*	245
3 months ended June 1969	1,012	- 22	*105*	738	*93*	247
Percentage increase			*- 4*		—	

†*Figures for July and August have been combined.*

Compared with the same period last year, the instalment credit sales of durable goods shops in June showed no change, resulting in a 1 per cent increase in the second quarter of 1969, as compared with the rather subdued second quarter of 1968. The fall, compared with a year earlier, in the second quarter, of 5 per cent in the instalment credit sales of furniture shops was off-set by an increase of 6 per cent in the case of other durable goods shops.

Debt outstanding to durable goods shops, on a seasonally adjusted basis, which had remained fairly static during the early part of 1969, fell marginally in June to £247 million, after increasing by £4 million in May.

Other credit retailers

The instalment credit sales of general mail order houses which account for the greater part of the credit business of this group of traders, were 5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1969 as compared with the same period last year; this increase followed a fall of 1 per cent for the first quarter of 1969 compared with the first quarter of 1968. Since this fall was largely due to the very buoyant conditions in the first quarter of 1968, the turnround in experience compared with a year earlier has probably little significance.

Debt outstanding to this group of retailers fell slightly in the month, in accordance with seasonal influences.

Table 3. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end period

Owed directly to		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1967	273	267	260	255	252	247	245	241	239	240	243	248
	1968	246	247	247	245	245	241	239	239	240	243	248	250
	1969	246	243	240	238	242	239						
Department stores	1967	28	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	28
	1968	29	28	28	28	28	27	27	26	26	27	28	31
	1969	30	30	28	28	27	27						
Finance houses	1967	742	730	719	715	712	716	726	731	734	744	755	742
	1968	744	753	766	768	773	774	778	783	781	781	781	766
	1969	759	757	759	762	762	768						
Total	1967	1,043	1,023	1,005	996	989	988	996	997	998	1,009	1,024	1,018
	1968	1,019	1,028	1,041	1,041	1,046	1,042	1,044	1,048	1,047	1,051	1,057	1,047
	1969	1,035	1,030	1,027	1,028	1,031	1,034						
Other instalment credit retailers†	1967	188	184	181	179	178	175	170	167	168	173	186	208
	1968	196	191	189	190	188	187	182	179	179	185	197	222
	1969	211	206	203	201	204	203						
GRAND TOTAL	1967	1,231	1,207	1,186	1,175	1,167	1,163	1,166	1,164	1,166	1,182	1,210	1,226
	1968	1,215	1,219	1,230	1,231	1,234	1,229	1,226	1,227	1,226	1,236	1,254	1,269
	1969	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,229	1,235	1,237						

†Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

	Durable Goods Shops								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops			
(H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Total (£303)		Multiples (£161)		Independents (£110)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143)(‖)		Radio and electrical, etc. goods shops(¶) (£82)	
1966	93	-17	100	-15	82	-19	95	-19	93	-15	94	-15	92	-15	92	-19	76	-21
1967	94	2	104	4	81	- 1	91	- 4	88	- 5	86	- 8	90	- 2	101	9	82	7
1968	102	8	113	8	87	8	96	5	90	2	87	1	94	4	113	13	90	11
1968 1st quarter	111	38	121	39	98	39	107	36	96	27	92	26	100	28	125	48	101	46
2nd quarter	86	4	98	6	71	3	77	- 4	80	5	80	8	81	3	93	5	72	6
3rd quarter	96	4	109	6	79	1	90	1	83	- 1	79	—	86	- 2	109	8	84	4
4th quarter	113	- 7	123	- 8	101	- 4	109	- 7	101	-13	96	-19	107	- 9	125	- 1	104	- 3
1969 1st quarter	87	-22	95	-21	77	-22	78	-27	71	-26	66	-28	77	-24	102	-18	83	-19
2nd quarter	87	1	101	3	69	- 3	77	—	76	- 5	77	- 3	75	- 7	99	6	71	- 2
1968 January	104	27	105	23	99	30	111	34	94	20	83	15	104	24	111	31	97	36
February	112	36	121	35	99	38	108	44	96	24	97	22	94	25	127	45	106	43
March*	117	50	134	54	96	47	103	32	99	36	95	38	102	35	136	64	102	58
April	83	1	95	2	69	- 1	75	—	81	4	84	11	78	- 2	87	- 2	70	2
May	88	3	101	6	72	2	78	- 8	81	6	81	11	81	2	98	3	77	7
June*	87	8	98	10	72	8	77	- 5	80	5	76	2	83	7	95	13	70	7
July	94	6	103	7	81	5	93	3	86	5	82	9	90	3	102	7	79	3
August	93	6	106	7	77	6	85	6	81	4	77	5	85	3	106	8	85	11
September*	100	—	116	4	79	- 6	90	- 4	82	- 9	80	- 9	84	- 9	118	8	88	—
October	115	- 1	128	- 1	98	1	106	- 9	97	- 9	90	-16	103	- 3	133	7	103	2
November	116	- 6	124	- 9	102	- 4	123	—	101	-13	89	-19	113	- 8	127	- 2	102	- 3
December*	110	-12	117	-14	103	- 7	99	-10	105	-17	106	-20	105	-13	117	- 7	106	- 7
1969 January	88	-15	92	-12	83	-16	84	-25	76	-19	66	-21	86	-17	100	-10	82	-16
February	87	-22	96	-21	79	-20	68	-37	72	-24	70	-28	75	-21	104	-18	87	-18
March*	86	-27	97	-28	70	-27	82	-20	67	-32	63	-34	71	-31	103	-24	80	-21
April	83	—	96	1	66	- 4	80	7	73	-10	77	- 8	69	-11	93	7	73	4
May	91	3	106	4	73	—	80	3	81	1	85	5	78	- 3	102	5	74	- 4
June*	87	—	102	4	69	- 5	71	- 8	75	- 6	71	- 6	78	- 7	101	6	67	- 4

(†) Comprises furniture shops, radio and electrical goods shops (including radio and television rental specialists), cycle and perambulator shops, gas and electricity showrooms and co-operative societies, durable goods deparments. (‡) Includes credit traders calling on customers. (§) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies, durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments). (‖)Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, radio and electrical goods shops (including radio and television rental specialists). (¶) Comprises radio and electrical goods shops, cycle and perambulator shops.

continued on next page

Government Publications

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HIRE PURCHASE, *continued*

Table 4. Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage increases compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

(H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Total of Selected kinds of Business (‡) (£673)		Durable Goods Shops Total (†) (£303)		Department Stores (£54)		Other Instalment Credit Retailers: Other General Stores (‡) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)	
1966	124	- 3	93	-17	103	- 1	125	- 6	184	11	93	- 2
1967	128	3	94	2	108	5	119	- 4	195	6	92	- 2
1968	137	7	102	8	115	7	120	1	210	8	93	1
1968 1st quarter	129	20	111	38	105	18	96	7	188	10	69	—
2nd quarter	124	6	86	4	104	8	110	—	201	8	85	2
3rd quarter	120	4	96	4	102	3	102	- 1	175	5	84	2
4th quarter	173	2	113	- 7	149	1	174	—	278	8	132	1
1969 1st quarter	116	-10	87	-22	98	- 7	89	- 7	187	- 1	65	- 7
2nd quarter	128	3	87	1	112	8	112	2	210	5	86	—
1968 January	112	15	104	27	121	20	86	4	141	6	60	1
February	131	19	112	36	98	21	93	6	196	9	65	7
March*	142	24	117	50	98	15	105	8	219	14	80	- 5
April	119	2	83	1	102	7	108	3	188	2	86	7
May	128	4	88	3	109	5	113	- 4	208	7	88	- 6
June*	125	10	87	8	101	12	109	1	205	14	83	4
July	117	5	94	6	116	5	103	—	164	6	86	2
August	114	6	93	6	91	5	93	1	167	7	80	6
September*	127	1	100	—	101	- 1	109	- 2	191	3	84	-1
October	159	3	115	- 1	123	- 2	130	1	263	7	84	- 2
November	178	3	116	- 6	140	3	165	- 4	299	11	113	1
December*	181	—	110	-12	178	2	216	2	274	8	185	2
1969 January	107	- 4	88	-15	117	- 3	83	- 3	151	7	58	- 4
February	114	-13	87	-22	90	- 8	91	- 2	182	- 7	55	-15
March*	126	-11	86	-27	89	- 9	92	-12	219	—	77	- 3
April	125	5	83	—	115	12	102	- 5	208	11	84	- 2
May	135	5	91	3	122	13	126	11	216	4	93	6
June*	126	—	87	—	102	1	109	- 1	207	1	81	- 2

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 5. Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage increases compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(£ million 1961)	All goods (£574)		Private cars – new (£93)		Private cars – used (£190)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89)		Motor-cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles (£38)		Caravans new and used (£12)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48)		Household goods (†) (£59)		Other goods (£33)	
1966	108	-15	132	-23	117	-14	87	- 4	42	-29	121	- 2	109	6	158	-10	57	-20	140	-11
1967	120	11	152	16	137	17	90	3	44	5	115	- 5	110	—	180	14	59	4	131	- 6
1968	124	3	146	- 4	138	—	102	14	46	4	143	25	103	- 6	174	- 3	70	18	158	21
1968 1st quarter	139	48	184	67	155	63	116	45	44	96	134	38	92	- 2	192	12	74	36	164	28
2nd quarter	125	3	135	- 3	142	6	106	6	53	- 9	170	24	91	- 9	185	- 9	63	17	163	21
3rd quarter	122	-12	143	-22	144	-19	89	- 1	54	- 5	172	25	111	-17	155	-12	66	18	144	16
4th quarter	108	-14	121	-31	109	-24	98	7	34	-15	98	10	120	5	165	- 2	76	6	160	18
1969 1st quarter	110	-21	122	-34	113	-27	114	- 2	26	-39	114	-15	91	- 1	160	-17	63	-15	172	4
2nd quarter	123	- 2	135	—	134	- 6	121	15	39	-26	185	9	109	20	166	-10	55	-11	177	8
1968 January	124	43	163	53	123	58	106	45	32	102	94	54	78	- 4	193	21	84	37	174	21
February	134	50	181	71	158	67	101	35	45	107	125	42	90	6	175	15	65	31	147	25
March	160	50	207	76	183	63	141	54	54	85	182	29	107	- 8	208	2	74	40	171	40
April	120	10	124	5	137	23	101	9	52	19	147	17	88	-17	174	-22	63	33	165	24
May	140	18	149	11	156	24	121	13	55	-21	191	39	99	12	220	13	68	19	183	43
June	116	-15	133	-21	134	-20	94	- 5	53	-14	172	15	85	18	160	-17	56	2	142	- 2
July	128	- 9	126	-35	158	-13	99	10	57	- 6	189	32	108	-19	169	- 1	69	28	165	32
August	130	- 3	178	2	146	-13	88	—	60	5	174	26	116	-15	169	- 4	68	24	143	19
September	108	-24	124	-31	129	-29	80	- 7	46	-15	153	16	108	-16	127	-31	62	4	124	- 2
October	129	-13	150	-28	145	-20	110	5	50	- 4	136	20	122	—	172	- 9	81	15	154	15
November	111	-24	132	-42	109	-36	100	4	35	-13	87	—	122	- 8	162	-12	77	3	175	23
December	84	2	81	-14	73	- 6	84	17	16	-39	70	6	115	31	161	20	70	1	152	15
1969 January	102	-17	104	-36	99	-20	106	—	20	-36	77	-18	111	43	160	-17	73	-13	186	7
February	104	-23	117	-35	111	-30	109	7	25	-44	102	-18	66	-27	137	-22	58	-12	153	4
March	125	-22	145	-30	129	-29	128	- 9	34	-37	162	-11	96	-10	183	-12	58	-21	176	3
April	128	7	152	23	140	2	124	23	39	-25	207	41	107	21	168	- 3	55	-14	171	4
May	120	-14	128	-14	130	-16	120	- 1	40	-27	168	-12	109	10	157	-29	57	-16	181	- 1
June	121	4	126	- 5	131	- 2	120	27	39	-27	180	5	112	32	173	8	54	- 4	178	26

(†) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Some recovery in car and commercial vehicle production in June

THE MINISTRY of Technology have announced that on a seasonally-adjusted basis car production was 6 per cent higher in June than in May. The increase was entirely due to a sharp rise in production for the home market; production for export fell back a little from the record level of May.

With heavy strike losses in March now reflected in the figures for the preceding period instead of the latest period, total production, seasonally-adjusted, in the latest three months exceeded the level of the preceding three months for the first time since January. Export production was 9 per cent higher than in the January-March period, but production for the home market was 4 per cent lower.

In terms of recorded averages total production in the four weeks to June 28, at 39,640 cars a week, was 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. (In 1968, however, the June production period included Whitsun wheras this year the holiday fell in May.) Production was higher for both home and export markets.

Total commercial vehicle production, seasonally-adjusted, was 4 per cent higher in June than in May, due mainly to higher production for the home market. As with cars, the three-month comparison is significantly affected by the inclusion of March in the earlier period instead of the later period, and even with this, total production was only a little higher in the three months April-June than in the January-March period. Export production, however, rose by 6 per cent. In terms of recorded figures, total production in the four weeks, at an average of 10,051 was 29 per cent higher than a year earlier; production for export was up by about 45 per cent, and production for the home market by nearly 20 per cent.

Exports of cars as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts, totalled 411,000 in January/June 1969 an increase of 18 per cent on the same period of 1968. They have been increasing steadily to a record of 87,582 in June. Exports of commercial vehicles have also risen significantly—to 93,458 in January/June, 30 per cent up on last year.

Table 1. Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

	No. of Weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average	Totals	Home	Export	Weekly Average
1963	52	1,607,939	958,766	649,173	30,932	403,781	238,876	164,905	7,765
1964	53	1,867,640	1,161,886	705,754	35,238	464,736	285,332	179,404	8,769
1965	52	1,722,045	1,069,374	652,671	33,116	455,216	280,976	174,240	8,754
1966	52	1,603,679	978,684	624,995	30,840	438,675	260,614	178,061	8,436
1967	52	1,552,013	988,273	563,740	29,846	385,106	245,692	139,414	7,406
1968	52	1,815,936	1,013,163	802,773	34,922	409,186	259,331	149,855	7,869
1966 1st quarter	13	462,461	294,287	168,174	35,574	120,380	75,662	44,718	9,260
2nd quarter	13	484,147	309,350	174,797	37,242	123,628	76,266	47,362	9,510
3rd quarter	13	334,143	206,248	127,095	25,703	96,886	56,128	40,758	7,453
4th quarter	13	322,928	168,799	154,129	24,841	97,781	52,558	45,223	7,522
1967 1st quarter	13	387,564	288,687	158,877	29,813	95,232	54,850	40,382	7,326
2nd quarter	13	446,537	281,652	164,885	34,349	104,215	66,929	37,286	8,016
3rd quarter	13	315,402	210,178	105,224	24,262	83,330	56,011	27,319	6,410
4th quarter	13	402,510	267,756	134,754	30,962	102,329	67,902	34,427	7,871
1968 1st quarter	13	467,555	269,925	197,630	35,966	104,276	67,055	37,221	8,021
2nd quarter	13	489,132	264,041	225,091	37,626	104,465	66,754	37,711	8,036
3rd quarter	13	389,586	215,398	174,188	29,968	88,469	56,719	31,750	6,805
4th quarter	13	469,663	263,779	205,864	36,128	111,976	68,803	43,173	8,614
1969 1st quarter	13	451,556	239,544	212,012	34,735	120,445	71,361	49,084	9,265
2nd quarter	13	485,236	245,933	239,303	37,326	125,947	73,678	52,269	9,688
1968 April	4	145,328	81,243	64,085	36,332	31,610	20,210	11,400	7,903
May	4	161,818	88,868	72,950	40,455	33,768	21,493	12,275	8,442
June	5	181,986	93,930	88,056	36,397	39,087	25,051	14,036	7,817
July	4	111,067	60,040	51,027	27,767	25,235	16,287	8,948	6,309
August	4	100,780	57,227	43,553	25,195	21,343	13,235	8,108	5,336
September	5	177,739	98,131	79,608	35,548	41,891	27,197	14,694	8,378
October	4	145,965	90,289	55,676	36,491	33,858	21,299	12,559	8,465
November	4	150,382	83,520	66,862	37,596	35,583	21,825	13,758	8,896
December	5	173,316	89,990	83,326	34,663	42,535	25,679	16,856	8,507
1969 January	5	185,245	103,373	81,872	37,049	49,146	29,478	19,668	9,829
February	4	144,123	74,444	69,679	36,031	38,720	22,350	16,370	9,680
March	4	122,188	61,727	60,461	30,547	32,579	19,533	13,046	8,145
April	5	178,082	92,650	85,432	35,616	47,984	28,285	19,699	9,597
May	4	148,594	71,268	77,326	37,149	37,759	21,583	16,176	9,440
June	4	158,560	82,015	76,545	39,640	40,204	23,810	16,394	10,051

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1968, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. 37s. 6d. (*by post* 39s.)

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HMSO

CAR PRODUCTION, *continued*

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted
Monthly averages

thousands

	Passenger Cars			Commercial Vehicles		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1963	134	80	54	33·6	19·9	13·7
1964	156	97	59	38·7	23·8	15·0
1965	144	89	54	37·9	23·4	14·5
1966	134	82	52	36·6	21·7	14·8
1967	129	82	47	32·1	20.5	11·6
1968	151	84	67	34·1	21·6	12·5
1966 1st quarter	145	93	52	38·9	24·5	14·4
2nd quarter	145	92	53	38·2	23·3	14·9
3rd quarter	136	84	52	37·1	21·4	15·7
4th quarter	110	58	52	31·9	17·6	14·3
1967 1st quarter	123	73	50	31·4	18·2	13·3
2nd quarter	130	82	48	31·6	20·0	11·6
3rd quarter	127	84	43	31·7	21·1	10·6
4th quarter	138	91	46	33·6	22·7	11·0
1968 1st quarter	145	85	59	33·6	21·8	11·8
2nd quarter	145	78	67	32·6	20·6	12·0
3rd quarter	155	85	70	33·5	21·1	12·3
4th quarter	161	90	72	36·7	22·9	13·8
1969 1st quarter	141	76	65	38·7	23·1	15·6
2nd quarter	144	73	71	39·0	22·5	16·5
1968 April	145	81	63	33·2	21·1	12·1
May	150	81	69	33·0	20·8	12·2
June	142	73	68	31·7	20·0	11·8
July	153	83	71	32·2	20·5	11·7
August	147	82	65	33·4	20·5	12·9
September	163	90	73	34·9	22·4	12·5
October	160	92	68	34·7	22·0	12·7
November	163	90	73	37·1	23·2	13·9
December	160	87	74	38·4	23·7	14·7
1969 January	160	90	70	43·5	26·2	17·3
February	144	78	66	40·2	23·8	16·3
March	119	59	59	32·4	19·3	13·1
April	141	74	67	40·0	23·5	16·5
May	141	67	74	37·9	21·4	16·5
June	149	77	72	39·4	22·7	16·7
Average of:						
1969 Jan.-March	141	76	65	38·7	23·1	15·6
1969 April-June	144	73	71	39·0	22·5	16·5
Percentage change	2	–4	9	1	–3	6

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1914 and 1926

THE NUMBER of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates) in the High Court and in the County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the Quarter ended June 30, 1969, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period are as follows:

Receiving Orders and Orders of Administration

High Court	185
County Courts	870
Total	1,055

Deeds of Arrangement

Total number registered . .	58

The above information was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated July 31, 1969.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE – TRAINING FACILITIES

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT helps developing countries in the field of export promotion. Among its many activities is that of the training of developing countries' nominees in the techniques of export promotion. Through courses held at its headquarters in Geneva or made available to it nationally by developed countries including the United Kingdom, the Centre hopes to arrange for training to be given to some 250 nominees of developing countries during the year 1968.

For further information write or phone the United Kingdom Liaison Office: Miss E. P. M. Baggs, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2438).

Table 3. Recorded exports

	Passenger Cars (including taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses
1963	616,016	150,705	7,705
1964	679,601	158,201	7,103
1965	627,567	152,254	6,870
1966	555,926	151,141	11,150
1967	502,596	125,335	6,979
1968	676,571	135,156	6,874
1968 1st quarter	149,177	32,577	1,803
2nd quarter	199,069	35,642	1,875
3rd quarter	174,397	31,039	1,306
4th quarter	153,928	35,898	1,890
1969 1st quarter	189,852	41,993	1,954
2nd quarter	221,477	47,287	2,224
1969 January	60,256	13,818	794
February	60,862	13,155	471
March	68,918	15,088	689
April	61,690	14,609	604
May	72,384	16,396	793
June	87,582	16,189	838

Note:

There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures. In particular there is an increasing trend towards assembly overseas of cars from kits supplied from the United Kingdom which do not always appear in the trade accounts as complete vehicles; and the export figures include battery-operated road vehilces whereas the production figures exclude these. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 *individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and export. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).*

FOOD SURVEY, *continued from page* 389

small quantity of early potatoes was recorded. Average expenditure on potato products (other than quick-frozen) amounted to 3½d. per person per week compared with an average of 1s. 0½d. for raw fresh potatoes – both figures being much the same as those recorded a year earlier. Consumption of fresh green vegetables averaged 9.5 oz. per person per week compared with 10.2 oz. a year previously the reduction of 0.7 oz. being entirely in cabbage. Consumption of root vegetables was maintained at 6.4 oz. but purchases of quick frozen vegetables rose from 1.6 oz. to 1.8 oz., while those of canned vegetables fell slightly to 7.7 oz. Consumption of fresh fruit averaged 20.4 oz. per person per week compared with 19.2 oz. in the first quarter of 1968, the increase being mainly in oranges, but there were also smaller increases for other citrus fruits and for pears; the average price paid for apples was about 10 per cent higher and consumption 4 per cent lower. Consumption of canned fruit was fully maintained.

Bread consumption declined further to 37.1 oz. per person per week compared with 38.5 oz. a year earlier and 45.5 oz. in 1960. Purchases of cakes and pastries and of biscuits fell seasonally, the former remaining below the level of a year previously.

Consumption of tea was barely maintained at 2.6 oz. per person per week and, although that of instant coffee was less than the exceptionally high averages recorded in the previous quarter and in the first quarter of 1968, the smoothed trend continues to be upwards.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for individual firms is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (Addresses on Page xiii of the index, of July 30 issue.)

National Food Survey: household food consumption in the first quarter of 1969

THE MAIN RESULTS of the National Food Survey in the first quarter of 1969 are summarized in the accompanying table. The estimates are derived from records provided by a sample of 2,035 households throughout Great Britain.

Average expenditure on food (excluding sweets and soft drinks) bought for consumption in the home was estimated to be 39s. 1d. per person per week, 1s. 1d. more than in the previous quarter. This increase can be attributed to increases in prices, more than half of it to seasonal foods. Compared with the first quarter of 1968, expenditure rose by 2s. 2d. (5.8 per cent), while average food prices paid by housewives rose by 4.4 per cent; thus there was an increase of nearly 1½ per cent in the real value of food purchases per head, principally of beef, lamb and pork. Over the year there were small decreases in the average prices paid by housewives for butter and cheese.

Although average consumption of liquid milk recorded by the Survey showed a slight increase in the first quarter of 1969, this was probably the result of variation in the sample of households surveyed. Average consumption of welfare milk and school milk remained at about the same levels as in the previous quarter. Purchases of natural cheese averaged 3.1 oz. per person per week, the same as in the first quarter of 1968, while the trend in the average price (in real terms) continued to be downwards; purchases of processed cheese were also maintained at the previous year's level and the average price was slightly lower. The average price paid for butter also continued to fall slightly, but the increase in consumption (and the offsetting decrease for margarine) recorded over the year are probably exaggerated because of sampling variation. In the first quarter following the abolition of the 'Lion' stamp, household consumption of eggs averaged 4.6 eggs per person per week, the same as in the first quarter of 1968; average prices paid by housewives, however, were 8 per cent higher at 4s. 7d. a dozen. Average purchases of sugar declined slightly to 16.4 oz. per person per week, some 2 per cent lower than a year previously. Consumption of marmalade remained at 1.0 oz. per person per week, but that of other preserves continued to decline, falling to 1.3 oz. compared with 1.4 oz. a year earlier, while purchases of syrup, treacle and honey fell from 0.6 oz. to 0.5 oz.; the current averages for these three groups are respectively 12 per cent, 36 per cent and 25 per cent lower than in 1956.

Average purchases of carcase meat, at 16.8 oz. per person per week, were 6 per cent greater than a year previously when supplies were affected by the foot and mouth epidemic, increases of 0.2 oz. being recorded for beef and for lamb and of 0.5 oz. for pork; average prices for the three carcase meats were between 3 and 5 per cent higher. The long-term trend since 1956, nevertheless, has been for average purchases of carcase meat to decline from about 19 oz. per person per week to just under 17 oz.; this fall is associated with a decrease in per caput supplies of beef and a weakening in demand for lamb, only partly offset by an increase in the average consumption of pork. The overall fall in purchases of carcase meat has, however, been accompanied by an increase in purchases of poultry from an average of about ½ oz. per person per week in 1956 to nearly 5 oz. in the first quarter of 1969; its average price per lb. is now little more than half that for beef. There was no significant change in average purchases of bacon which at 5.2 oz. per person per week, were at about the same level as in the second half of the nineteen-fifties but rather lower than in the early sixties. There was very little change in average consumption of other meats, which averaged 11.8 oz. per person per week; this total has, however, risen from 9.8 oz. in 1956, most of the growth being due to increased demand for meat products. Household consumption of fish remained at the low level of 5.4 oz. per person per week to which it had fallen in the previous quarter. Purchases of canned fish averaged 0.7 oz. per person per week, some 12 per cent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, the decline being due to reduced supplies of canned salmon; over the previous 10 years, consumption of canned fish was remarkably steady apart from seasonal variation.

Compared with the first quarter of 1968, there were no significant changes in the consumption or average price of main-crop potatoes. As usual in the first quarter of the year only a very

Estimates of average household food consumption

oz. per person per week (†)

	Year 1967	Year 1968	1st qtr. 1968	4th qtr. 1968	1st qtr. 1969
Total Household Food Expenditure	36s. 11d.	37s. 11d.	36s. 11d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 1d.
Liquid milk (pints)	4·89	4·82	4·91	4·72	4·99
Other milk (eq. pints)	0·35	0·37	0·38	0·32	0·37
Cheese	3·35	3·41	3·36	3·32	3·37
Butter	6·19	6·14	5·98	6·15	6·35
Margarine	3·00	2·81	3·05	2·79	2·80
Lard and compound cooking fats	2·09	2·08	2·10	2·17	2·24
Eggs: purchases (number)	4·52	4·43	4·39	4·34	4·43
consumption (number)	4·72	4·66	4·58	4·51	4·61
Preserves	2·85	2·79	2·96	2·69	2·76
Sugar	17·21	16·35	16·69	16·59	16·40
Beef and veal	8·61	7·76	7·97	8·55	8·20
Mutton and lamb	6·06	5·71	5·37	5·42	5·55
Pork	2·29	2·53	2·57	2·70	3·04
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5·17	5·15	5·13	5·08	5·19
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0·96	0·94	0·84	0·89	0·83
Poultry and cooked chicken	4·01	4·81	4·79	4·28	4·86
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0·68	0·68	0·65	0·66	0·57
Other canned meat	2·24	2·28	2·00	2·33	2·33
Offals	1·39	1·37	1·51	1·48	1·51
Sausages, uncooked	3·50	3·70	3·72	3·74	3·68
Other meat products:					
Meat pies	0·69	0·78	0·81	0·71	0·66
Other	1·98	2·04	2·18	2·11	2·11
Fish, fresh and processed	4·17	4·02	4·14	3·91	3·88
Canned fish	0·88	0·86	0·76	0·76	0·67
Fish and fish products, quick-frozen	0·74	0·81	0·78	0·78	0·91
Fresh green vegetables	13·17	13·05	10·20	11·59	9·50
Other fresh vegetables	9·83	9·95	10·59	11·80	11·04
Quick-frozen vegetables	1·29	1·57	1·62	1·46	1·83
Canned peas	3·00	3·05	3·13	3·30	3·23
Canned beans	3·49	3·48	3·69	3·53	3·40
Potatoes: purchases	48·62	47·53	52·90	52·81	51·79
consumption	52·24	51·92	55·32	57·86	54·85
Citrus fruit	4·85	5·01	6·40	3·79	7·62
Bananas	3·37	3·27	2·91	3·07	2·96
Apples	6·40	6·39	6·36	7·57	6·13
Fresh tomatoes	4·06	3·98	2·24	3·29	2·28
All other fresh fruit	3·06	3·92	1·31	3·00	1·46
Canned fruit	5·65	5·59	5·17	5·36	5·43
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1·23	1·16	0·99	1·87	1·12
Flour	5·79	5·38	5·64	5·85	5·75
White bread	33·84	32·31	32·64	32·13	31·48
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	3·38	3·05	3·05	2·79	2·97
Other bread	2·80	2·95	2·78	3·09	2·65
Buns, scones and teacakes	1·43	1·36	1·48	1·51	1·39
Cakes and pastries	4·61	4·68	4·45	4·79	4·31
Chocolate biscuits	1·08	1·04	1·00	1·12	1·04
Other biscuits	4·79	4·80	4·54	4·91	4·50
Breakfast cereals	2·35	2·43	2·32	2·37	2·45
Oatmeal and oat products	0·67	0·58	0·81	0·65	0·72
Canned milk puddings	1·52	1·66	1·80	1·71	1·52
Tea	2·70	2·59	2·63	2·65	2·58
Instant coffee	0·30	0·36	0·39	0·38	0·36
Canned soups	3·10	3·08	3·98	3·59	4·11
Pickles and sauces	1·30	1·33	1·21	1·49	1·37

(†) Except where otherwise stated.
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(Text continued at foot of preceding page)

Exhibitions and Fairs

British Weeks help BMG export records

A RECENT survey among members of the British Menswear Guild has shown that without exception every company has achieved record export figures during the first six months of 1969 and that the British Weeks to be held in Tokyo and Vienna this autumn have helped trade considerably. D. Byford & Company, of Leicester, have increased their exports by 53 per cent since 1967, and their sales to Japan are 119 per cent up on the same period in 1968, largely due to the build-up for British Week, Tokyo. The Aquascutum Group's sales to Austria are up 26.3 per cent and to Japan 27.1 per cent.

Other firms who report substantial gains in Japan are Daks (S. Simpson Ltd.); Morlands of Glastonbury – 40 per cent up on 1968; Michelsons Ltd., where sales are up 300 per cent as a result of a visit to Japan by their managing director; and John Smedley Ltd., whose exports to Japan are 100 per cent up in the first half of 1969. Richard Atkinson and Co. Ltd., of Belfast – whose exports this year amount to 65 per cent of their turnover – report that their highest increases in the first six months of the year are in Japan 42 per cent up, and in Austria 70 per cent.

Members of the British Menswear Guild are about to embark on the heaviest ever autumn promotional campaign. In August, 18 members will exhibit in a group display at the International Men's Fashion Week in Cologne under the Board of Trade's joint venture scheme. Guild merchandise will be well represented during British Week Tokyo, from September 26 to October 5 and British Week Vienna, from October 10 to 18, and, in addition, the Guild is mounting its own 'mini' fortnights with leading retailers in Zurich, Munich, Lisbon and throughout the United States.

Largest ever participation in Auckland Fair

THE PRODUCTS of more than 100 British companies will be on show in the British Pavilion organized by the Board of Trade at the Auckland International Trade Fair in New Zealand (August 20-September 6).

This is the largest representation ever at New Zealand's most important trade event, which is held every two years. Included in the long list of products on display in the British Pavilion will be car accessories, clocks and watches, plastics, agricultural equipment, office equipment, sports goods, glass and gift ware, machine tools and commercial kitchen equipment.

Britain's exports to New Zealand exceed £100 million annually, making this small island with only 2.7 million population one of Britain's top ten customers.

22 UK companies in WESCON joint venture

TWENTY-TWO British electronics companies are to exhibit at the 1969 Western Electronics Show and Convention (WESCON) under the sponsorship of the Electronic Engineering Association and with the support of the Board of Trade under its joint venure scheme, nearly double the number that exhibited in 1968. WESCON, which gives access to the key $2,500 million western United States electronics market, takes place from August 19 to 22 at the Cow Palace, San Francisco, and is expected to attract over 50,000 trade visitors.

To help publicize the United Kingdom participation in WESCON and as part of a longer-term marketing strategy, the EEA has encouraged the companies to support a direct-mail campaign aimed at qualified electronics engineers in the State of California, from which some 85 per cent of the Show's attendance is drawn.

Address of new Trade Promotions Branch

THE TITLE and address of the merged Trade Fairs Branch and British Weeks and Stores Promotions Directorate is: Trade Promotions Branch, Board of Trade, Tower Block, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).

The next comprehensive programme of Trade Promotions will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 13. This Programme will give the names of the contacts for particular events, the telephone numbers and extensions. In the meantime, telephone inquiries about trade fairs and other overseas promotions should be directed to 01-248 5757.

'Danseuse Habillée au Repos', a bronze by Degas which is among the £2 million worth of art objects from Britain soon to be offered for sale in Tokyo during British Week, is admired recently in London, by Mr. George Whyte, chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the British National Export Council, and his secretary, Miss Kimiyo Matsukata of Tokyo. Nineteen of London's leading art dealers are taking part in the venture, which is being backed by the Board of Trade and BNEC. This follows on Christies' highly successful public auction at the Bijutsu (Arts) Club in Tokyo, when £812,652 worth of antiques and objects d'art from all over the world were sold and several world record sales achieved.

Problems of Progress in Industry

A series of booklets whose aim is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic and technical problems of industrial progress. Titles include: No. 9 Automation and Skill **6s. 6d.** (7*s.*), No. 10 Woman, Wife and Worker **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 11 Money for Effort **1s. 9d.** (2*s.* 1*d.*), No. 12 Human Sciences Aid to Industry **2s.** (2*s.* 4*d.*), No. 13 The Supervisor and His Job **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), No. 14 Teaching Machines and Their Use in Industry **3s.** (3*s.* 4*d.*), No. 15 Training the Adult Worker **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), No. 16 How Research Can Help Training **1s. 6d.** (1*s* 10*d.*). No 17 Subjective Standards in Industrial Inspection **2s. 3d.** (2*s.* 7*d.*), No. 18 Work Flow in Batch Production **3s.** (3*s.* 3*d.*)

Prices in brackets include postage.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshop in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through any bookseller,

HMSO

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Anglo-Polish Trade Negotiations

REPRESENTATIVES of the British and Polish Governments have been meeting in London from July 24 to 31 to discuss arrangements for trade between Britain and Poland. The meetings were held in accordance with an understanding reached in negotiations in London last December.

The representatives considered long-term arrangements for trade and economic relations, following the expiry on December 31 1968, of the Anglo-Polish Trade Arrangement 1963 to 1968. It was agreed to resume discussions on this subject later this year.

Detailed arrangements for trade in 1969 were also considered. Quotas for the import of Polish goods into the United Kingdom and for British goods into Poland during 1969 were established. These will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 13.

The representatives also discussed Polish proposals for the abolition of the United Kingdom import duty on bacon.

Upper Volta and United Arab Republic

AN OFFICIAL trade mission from the United Arab Republic visited Upper Volta from June 5 to 11. A joint communique was issued on June 10 stating that a trade agreement had been signed, and that an exchange of views was taking place on the question of further co-operation, economic, technical and cultural.

Among the products mentioned are: from the United Arab Republic: cotton and cotton products; fibres, artificial silk, wool, agricultural and mining products. From Upper Volta: cotton flock, thread, seeds and fabrics; sesame; groundnuts, oil and cattle-cake; shea nuts and butter; leather and skins; local handiwork; various fruits and vegetables.

When ratification takes place, further details will be available.

U.S.S.R. Industrial property patent applications

AN ENGLISH translation of the regulations for the drafting of patent applications, effective as from January 1, 1967 is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Spain and Poland

IT HAS been announced in the Spanish Ministry of Commerce publication *Information Comercial Espanola* that a fourth Protocol to the Payments Agreement of October 23, 1963, has been signed in Warsaw by representatives of the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute and the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie.

The Spanish text of the protocol may be inspected at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466, 467, 482).

Greece and Japan

THE TRADE agreement between Greece and Japan has been renewed by an exchange of letters, with retroactive effect, to cover the period from October 1, 1968 to September 30, 1969.

Any inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room E57, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 482, 466 and 467).

Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, the Ruler of Bahrain, makes the inaugural call from the new Cable and Wireless earth station at Bahrain, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at Windsor Castle. Sir Stewart Crawford (centre), the British Political Resident in the Gulf was among guests from 19 countries at the opening ceremony. The earth station, which is the first to be built in the Middle East or Africa, will provide split-second communications between places as far apart as London and Hong Kong. It is part of a £4 million Cable and Wireless communications complex in the Gulf. The main contractors for the station were the Marconi Company Ltd.

Bulgaria and Cyprus

THE TRADE and Payments Agreement between Bulgaria and Cyprus has been renewed for a further year. The value of goods to be exchanged during the period January 1, 1969 until December 31, 1969 is £640,000 in each direction, the same as last year.

Copies of the lists of goods to be exchanged may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Hints to businessmen booklets

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on El Salvador, Nicaragua and Congo (Kinshasa) have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room C07, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Opportunities for exporters—calls for tender

Brief details are given below of some Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**† *Copies of the Bulletins, which contained the original notices, and photocopies of drawings, specifications (where available) may be purchased by British firms.*

Orders for Bulletins (2s. each) and specifications, etc. (the price of these varies – see individual notices) must be accompanied by a remittance for the correct amount in the form of a cheque or postal order (not postage stamps) made payable to the Principal Accountant, Board of Trade and should state the country, commodity and reference number. However, firms which have opened Deposit Accounts with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, may order Bulletins or photocopies by telephone, telex or letter unaccompanied by a remittance.

Note: *An asterisk in the text indicates that documents may be borrowed.*

The date given in the announcement is the last date for the receipt of bids.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, **Export Service Bulletin,** *Board of Trade, Room H19, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone:* 01-248 5757, *Extns.* 404, 7003 *and* 406 *(Deposit Accounts), Telex:* 886143, *Answer Back BOTHILLGATE LDN. Telegram: EXSERBRA).*

AUSTRALIA

Bulletin 143/69
COMMONWEALTH RAILWAYS:
Locomotives. September 16. E.S.B. 31093 and 31094/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
SUPPLY AND TENDER BOARD:
*35s. **Telecommunication Keyboard Signalling Equipment.** September 18. E.S.B. 31197/69/J.
BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL:
*17s. **Flow Metering Equipment.** August 22. E.S.B. 31550/69/J.
TOWN CLERK, BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL:
*17s. **Flow Metering Equipment.** August 22. E.S.B. 31551/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
Carrier Programme Equipment. Closing dates, London – August 22; Australia – August 25. E.S.B. 31755/68/J.
SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC AUTHORITY:
*35s. **Capacitor Voltage Transformer.** August 20. E.S.B. 31773/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
TOWN CLERK, ROCKHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL:
Electrical Installation, Control Equipment, Switchboards, Generating Set. August 18. E.S.B. 31972/69/J.
NORTHERN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF QUEENSLAND:
*41s. **Insultaor Units.** September 17. E.S.B. 31975/69/J.
STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF QUEENSLAND:
Electrical Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 31971/69/J.
CAIRNS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD:
Transformers. August 20. E.S.B. 31984/69/J.
OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
Pilot Equipment. Closing dates: London, August 28; Sydney N.S.W., September 1. E.S.B. 31969/69/J.
TOWNSVILLE REGIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD:
*55s. **Insulated Pressure Cable.** October 8. E.S.B. 31977/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
DISTRICT CONTRACT BOARD:
Lathe. September 2. E.S.B. 31987/69/J.
Thermal Sealer. August 26. E.S.B. 31988/69/J.

BELGIUM

Bulletin 145/69
REGIE DES VOIES AERIENNES:
Transformers and Circuit Breakers. September 17. E.S.B. 31721/69/J.

BOLIVIA

Bulletin 146/69
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE:
***Agricultural Equipment.** August 30. E.S.B. 30201/69/J.

BRAZIL

Bulletin 143/69
COMPANHIA METROPOLITAN DE AQUA DE SAO PAULO:
*14s. (In Portuguese). **Pressure Pipes.** September 15. E.S.B. 31102/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
*6s. (In Portuguese). **Crane.** (Further Information). E.S.B. 31021/69/J.

BURMA

Bulletin 144/69
PEOPLE'S OIL INDUSTRY:
*3s. **Wire Rope.** August 20. E.S.B. 31539/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
PEOPLE'S PEARL AND FISHERY BOARD:
*5s. **Pontoon Construction Materials.** September 15. E.S.B. 31749/69/J.
PEOPLE'S ELECTRO-MECHANICAL SERVICES:
*3s. **Refrigerant Gases.** October 14. E.S.B. 31748/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*2s. **Stationery.** August 31. E.S.B. 31750/69/J.

CANADA

Bulletin 145/69
MANITOBA HYDRO:
*50s. **Transformer.** August 27. E.S.B. 31726/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
*34s. **Generators.** August 19. E.S.B. 31785/69/J.
BRITISH COLUMBIA HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY:
Dam Power Intake Gates, Hydraulic Hoists, Electrical Control Equipment. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to August 26. E.S.B. 26160/69/J.
Turbine and Governor. September 16. E.S.B. 31915/69/J.

CHILE

Bulletin 147/69
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD, S.A.:
*18s. **Oil Circuit Reclosers.** August 25. E.S.B. 31916/69/J.

COLOMBIA

Bulletin 144/69
INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO DE LE REFORMA AGRARIA:
Pumping Equipment. August 29. E.S.B. 31173/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
GOVERNMENT STORES DEPARTMENT:
*3s. **Filing Tags.** (Further Information). E.S.B. 30779/69/J.
CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY:
*10s. **Linseed Oil.** (Further Information). E.S.B. 30796/69/J.
CEYLON CEMENT CORPORATION:
*10s. **Weighbridges.** (Further Information). E.S.B. 31002/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES:
Tetanas Toxoid. September 12. E.S.B. 31592/69/J.
EMPRESAS PUBLICAS DE MEDELLIN:
*2s. (In Spanish). August 18. E.S.B. 31723/69/J.

Bulletin 146/9
INTERCONEXION ELECTRICA, SA :
Electrical Equipment. September 9. E.S.B. 31783/69/J.

CONGO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Bulletin 146/69
DCMP:
*3s. (In French). **Diagnostic Set Space Ampoules.** September 13. E.S.B. 31782/69/J.
*3s. (In French). **Surgical Aspirators.** September 12. E.S.B. 31781/69/J.
*4s. (In French). **Chemicals Pharmaceuticals.** August 20. E.S.B. 31780/69/J.
*3s. (In French). **Microscope.** September 15. E.S.B. 31948/69/J.
*3s. (In French). **X-ray Films. Processing Powders.** September 16. E.S.B. 31949/69/J.

COSTA RICA

Bulletin 143/69
LA JUNTA ADMINISTRATIVA DE SERVICIOS:
*1s. (In Spanish). **Cables.** August 18. E.S.B. 31086/69/J.
INSTITUTO COSTARINCENSE DE ELECTRICIDAD:
*2s. (In Spanish). **Drilling Equipment.** September 5. E.S.B. 31089/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
PROVEDURIA NACIONAL:
*2s. (In Spanish). **Bridge and Girders.** August 26. E.S.B. 31717/69/J.

ECUDADOR

Bulletin 145/69
MINISTERIO DE OBRAS PUBLICAS:
Construction of Bridge. September 2. E.S.B. 31725/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
*4s. **Construction of Roads.** (Further Information). E.S.B. 30794/69/J.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 144/69
NATO:
Construction of River Crossings. September 1. XP738/69/J.

GREECE

Bulletin 143/69
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE:
*7s. **Electro-Encephalograph.** September 25. E.S.B. 31095/69/J.
MINISTRY OF TRADE:
*3s. **Sterilizing Units.** August 22. E.S.B. 31080/69/J.
*4s. **Laboratory Equipment.** August 25. E.S.B. 31063/J.
*8s. **Tractor and Bulldozer Spare Parts.** August 20. E.S.B. 31081/69/J.
*5s. **Corned Beef.** August 20. E.S.B. 31084/69/J.
*4s. **Medical Supplies.** August 20. E.S.B. 31083/69/J.
*3s. **Breathing Apparatus.** August 20. E.S.B. 31084/69/J.
*14s. **Photographic Equipment.** August 25. E.S.B. 31101/69/J.
*5s. **Laboratory Equipment.** August 27. E.S.B. 31097/69/J.
*3s. **Water and Steam Baths.** September 1. E.S.B. 31098/69/J.
*3s. **Recording Machines.** August 27. E.S.B. 31060/69/J.
*3s. **Draphanoscope, Electronic Nursing Unit.** August 22. E.S.B. 31083/69/J.
*14s. **Laboratory Equipment.** August 27. E.S.B. 31096/69/J.
*3s. **Cutting Machine.** September 3. E.S.B. 31064/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION:
Pump Unit. August 20. E.S.B. 31580/69/J.
Remote Control System. September 15. E.S.B. 31581/69/J.
Crane. August 23. E.S.B. 31579/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Switches. August 25. E.S.B. 31577/69/J.
Fire Extinguisher System. September 10. E.S.B. 31578/69/J.
MINISTRY OF TRADE:
*3s. **Cutting Machines.** September 5. E.S.B. 31583/69/J.
*5s. **Laboratory Equipment.** August 29. E.S.B. 31587/69/J.
*3s. **Anaesthetic Machines.** August 25. E.S.B. 31584/69/J.
*9s. **Laboratory Equipment.** August 29. E.S.B. 31585/69/J.

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Bulletin 147/69
*4s. **Anaesthetizing Machines**. August 25. E.S.B. 31919/69/J.
*8s. **Radio Telemeters**. September 1. E.S.B. 31910/69/J.
*6s. **Medical Instruments**. August 27. E.S.B. 31917/69/J.
*5s. **Compression Testing Machine**. August 22. E.S.B. 31967/69/J.
*3s. **Surgical Equipment**. August 27. E.S.B. 31920/69/J

INDIA

Bulletin 143/69
BHABA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE:
*7s. **Tube Fittings**. (Further Information). E.S.B. 31013/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.:
Conveyor Belting. August 26. E.S.B. 31186/69/J.
Hydrodones. August 23. E.S.B. 31185/69/J.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER:
*6s. **Extensometers, Measuring Equipment**. September 25. E.S.B. 31558/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.:
*23s. **Rolls for Rolling Mills**. (Further Information). E.S.B. 29985/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Steel Stern Frames for Ships. September 8. E.S.B. 31973/69/J.
HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.:
Altimeter Barometers. September 10. E.S.B. 31952/69/J.
Resistivity Unit. September 11. E.S.B. 31953/69/J.
Electromagnetic Unit. September 12. E.S.B. 31954/69/J.
Isodynamic Magnetic Separator. September 15. E.S.B. 31955/69/J.
Theodolites. September 16. E.S.B. 31956/69/J.
BEAS PURCHASE ORGANIZATION:
*6s. **Accelerograph Equipment**. September 24. E.S.B 31980/69/J.
DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS:
Steel Rolls. August 21. E.S.B. 31974/69/J.

IRAN

Bulletin 144/69
IRANIAN STATE RAILWAYS:
*10s. **Iron Sheets**. September 17. E.S.B. 31119/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
*9s. **Nuts, Bolts**. September 14. E.S.B. 31745/69/J.
*10s. **Fishplates**. September 14. E.S.B. 31746/69/J.
CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF COMPANIES:
*10s. **Grinding Balls: Cylpebs**. September 6. E.S.B. 31747/69/J.

IRAQ

Bulletin 143/69
RAYON STATE COMPANY:
Construction of Stores Building. September 9. E.S.B. 31130/69/J.
Construction of Building. September 11. E.S.B. 31128/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*4s. **Cotton Shirts**. August 28. E.S.B. 31115/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
MINISTRY OF FINANCE:
Plasma. August 31. E.S.B. 32112/69/J.
IRAO CEMENT CO. (NAT.):
Machinery and Equipment for a Salt Plant. October 12. E.S.B. 31208/69/J.
IRAQI PORTS ADMINISTRATION:
Steel Plates. August 27. E.S.B. 32111/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
IRAQI PORTS ADMINISTRATION:
Cable Accessories. September 3. E.S.B. 32107/69/J.
Cotton Canvas. August 20. E.S.B. 32110/69/J.
Paints. August 20. E.S.B. 32113/69/J.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:
*8s. **Veterinary Instruments, Pharmaceuticals**. September 1. E.S.B. 32129/69/J.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Bulletin 144/69
DROGHEDA CORPORATION:
Filtration Plant. (Advance Information). Closing date Not stated. E.S.B. 31188/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
SLIGO COUNTRY COUNCIL:
Water Supply Scheme. August 29. E.S.B. 31777/69/J.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:
Construction of College. (Pre-qualification Information). August 22. E.S.B. 31778/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
CORAS DOMPAIR EIREANN:
Bus Bodies. August 25. E.S.B. 31958/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Dredging Works. August 28. E.S.B. 31957/69/J.

JORDAN

Bulletin 144/69
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY CO.:
*10s. **Ring Main Units**. August 23. E.S.B. 31192/69/J.
*2s. **Cables**. August 23. E.S.B. 31193/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
*4s. **Packing Rings, Packing Lead, Asbestos Seal**. August 23. E.S.B. 31194/69/J.
*2s. **Steel Plates**. August 30. E.S.B. 31769/69/J.
*2s. **Nuts, Bolts, Screws, Washers**. August 30. E.S.B. 31770/69/J.
*4s. **Pipe Fittings and Accessories**. August 30. E.S.B. 31771/69/J.

Bulletin 146/89
JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES CO. LTD.:
*14s. **Vehicle Spare Parts**. August 20. E.S.B. 31905/69/J.
*4s. **Tank Semi-Trailer Spare Parts**. August 20. E.S.B. 31904/69/J.

KENYA

Bulletin 144/69
CENTRAL TENDER BOARD:
Diesel Electric Locomotives. August 29. E.S.B. 31296/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS:
Railway Sleepers, Shoulders and Clips. August 18. E.S.B. 31911/69/J.
Steel Accessories. August 18. E.S.B. 31912/69/J.

KUWAIT

Bulletin 143/69
MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY and WATER:
*8s. **Liquid Chlorine**. August 19. E.S.B. 31069/69/J.
*7s. **Chemicals**. August 24. E.S.B. 31070/69/J.

LIBYA

Bulletin 143/69
ELECTRICITY CORPORATION FOR EASTERN PROVINCES:
Construction of Transmission Line. August 28. E.S.B. 31065/69/J.
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
Electrical Distribution Network Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 31006/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
MINISTRY OF FINANCE:
Drilling of Water Wells. August 18. E.S.B. 32114/69/J.
Construction of a Conference Hall November 24. E.S.B. 32115/69/J.

MALAGASY

Bulletin 146/69
DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS:
*14s. (In French). **Cables and Accessories**. Seotember 2. E.S.B. 31914/69/J.

MALAYSIA

Bulletin 143/69
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES:
Pumps. (Further Information). Closing date extended to August 29. E.S.B. 27158/69/J.
Irrigation Pumping Units. (Further Information). Closing date extended to August 29. E.S.B. 27159/69/J, 27160/69/J and 27161/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:
*37s. **Pumping Plant and Equipment**. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to September 15. E.S.B. 17561/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
MALAYAN RAILWAYS:
Diesel Locomotives. October 10. E.S.B. 31903/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
DISTRICT TENDERS BOARD:
*1s. (Press Cutting). **Welding Set**. September 1. E.S.B. 31976/69/J.

MALTA

Bulletin 145/69
TREASURY:
***Telephone Exchanges**. August 28. E.S.B. 31593/69/J.
*8s. **Fire Pumps**. August 28. E.S.B. 31596/69/J.
*1s. **Detergent**. August 28. E.S.B. 31599/69/J.
***Drugs, Chemicals**. August 28. E.S.B. 31594/68/J.
Crowd Control Barriers. August 28. E.S.B. 31595/69/J.
***Fishing Nets**. August 28. E.S.B. 31597/69/J.
***Bottling Plant**. August 28. E.S.B. 31598/69/-.

MOZAMBIQUE

Bulletin 145/69
PORTS, RAILWAY AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:
*16s. (In Portuguese). **Electrical Equipment**. August 20. E.S.B. 31518/69/J.
*4s. (In Portuguese). **Antimony Ingots**. August 21. E.S.B. 31519/69/J.
*6s. (In Portuguese). **Railway Signalling Equipment**. August 31. E.S.B. 31520/69/J.
*5s. (In Portuguese). **Railway Signalling Equipment**. August 31. E.S.B. 31521/69/J.
*4s. (In Portuguese). **Railway Electric Switches**. August 31. E.S.B. 31522/69/J.

NEW ZEALAND

Bulletin 143/69
NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE:
*4s. **Magnetic Drill Press**. August 8. E.S.B. 31099/69/J.

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POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS:
*49s. **Telephone Equipment**. August 26. E.S.B. 31501/69/J.

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*4s. **Milliwatt Test Set**. August 25. E.S.B. 31520/69/J.
*3s. **Diodes, Valves, Transistors**. August 25. E.S.B. 31702/69/J.
*4s. **Motor Drills**. August 25. E.S.B. 31582/69/J.
NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS:
*11s. **Signals Units**. August 27. E.S.B. 31703/69/J.

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*11s. **Permanent Way Materials**. September 17. E.S.B. 31947/59/J.
POST OFFICE HEADQUARTERS:
*4s. **Microphones and Insets**. August 27. E.S.B. 31945/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
*13s. **Terminal Blocks**. August 26. E.S.B. 31946/69/J.

NIGER

Bulletin 147/69
DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DE L'URBANISME:
*1s. (In French). **Road Maintenance Works**. September 26. E.S.B. 32207/69/J.

NIGERIA

Bulletin 145/69
ELECTRICITY CORPORATION OF NIGERIA:
Diesel Alternator Sets. August 29. E.S.B. 31774/69/J.

PAKISTAN

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PAKISTAN WESTERN RAILWAY:
Axles. August 19. E.S.B. 31753/69/J.

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WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:
*3s. **Electrical and Mechanical Equipment**. (Pre-qualification). E.S.B. 31950/69/J.

PERU

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LIMA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY:
Transformers. October 16. E.S.B. 31757/69/J.

PORTUGAL

Bulletin 147/69
LISBON PORT ADMINISTRATION:
Fire Pre-Detection Installation. August 18. E.S.B. 32106/69/J.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bulletin 145/69
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:
Electrical Work. August 18. E.S.B. 31560/69/J.
UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH:
Laboratory Installation. October 12. E.S.B. 31563/69/J.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 144/69
MINISTRY OF HEALTH:
*4s. **Antibiotics, Biologicals, Drugs, Chemicals**. August 25. E.S.B. 31148/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
*2s. **Medical Gasses**. August 18. E.S.B. 31970/69/J.
*2s. **X-Ray Films**. August 18. E.S.B. 31965/69/J.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 145/69
STATE TENDER BOARD:
*7s. **Filter, Stainless Steel**. August 18. E.S.B. 31567/69/J.
STATE PROCUREMENT BOARD:
*13s. **Gloves**. August 20. E.S.B. 31759/69/J.
*6s. **Panchromatic Film**. August 28. E.S.B. 31758/69/J.

SPAIN

Bulletin 147/69
MINISTERIO DEL EJERCITO:
High Fidelity Units. August 20. E.S.B. 31979/69/J.

SUDAN

Bulletin 144/69
GENERAL RURAL WATER AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
*1s. **Pipes, Pumps and Accessories**. September 1. E.S.B. 31513/69/J.
SUDAN RAILWAYS:
*2s. **Diesel Engines**. August 20. E.S.B. 27905/69/J.
*2s. **Transformer Welding Set**. August 19. E.S.B. 31514/69/J.
*2s. **Diesel Engines**. August 23. E.S.B. 31515/69/J.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Bulletin 145/69
ELECTRICITY DIRECTORATE OF THE NORTHERN ZONE:
Fire Extinguishers. August 23. E.S.B. 31565/69/J.

TAIWAN

Bulletin 143/69
CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA:
*4s. **Pipes and Fittings**. August 19. E.S.B. 31141/69/J.
*4s. **Steel Pipes**. August 22. E.S.B. 31143/69/J.
*4s. **Line Grips**. August 19. E.S.B. 31142/69/J.
*4s. **Gate and Swing Check Valves**. August 19. E.S.B. 31140/69/J.
*3s. **Frequency and Power Meters**. August 18. E.S.B. 31138/69/J.
*5s. **Circuit Tester, Potentiometer, Impedance Bridge**. August 30. E.S.B. 31150/69/J.
*6s. **Gas Chromatograph**. September 11. E.S.B. 31152/69/J.
*7s. **Drum Reconditioning Machinery, Internal Rinser, Spray Painting Outfit**. September 11. E.S.B. 31153/69/J.
*3s. **Serving Thread**. September 10. E.S.B. 31154/69/J.
*7s. **Welding Manipulator**. September 17. E.S.B. 31156/69/J.
* **Centrifugal Pumps**. September 12. E.S.B. 31157/69/J.
*4s. **Leakage Locator**. August 18. E.S.B. 31136/69/J.
*2s. **Crucibles**. August 18. E.S.B. 31135/69/J.
*3s. **Heat Exchanger Tubes**. August 18. E.S.B. 31134/69/J.
*3s. **Turbines, Generators**. October 1. E.S.B. 31132/69/J.
*4s. **Measuring Cell, Megohmmeter**. August 18. E.S.B. 31137/69/J.
*3s. **Bung Controllers**. August 18. E.S.B. 31139/69/J.
*5s. **Side Proportioner**. August 21. E.S.B. 31149/69/J.
*16s. **Pumping Equipment**. August 20. E.S.B. 31151/69/J.
*10s. **Insulating Tape, Bending Wire**. September 16. E.S.B. 31164/69/J.
*5s. **Diesel Electric Locomotive Fuelling Equipment**. September 1. E.S.B. 31168/69/J.
*22s. **Elevators**. September 12. E.S.B. 31155/69/J.
*4s. **Flowmeters**. August 19. E.S.B. 31162/69/J.
5s. **Printing Equipment**. September 11. E.S.B. 31165/69/J.
*5s. **Cigarette Packet Cartoning Machine**. September 15. E.S.B. 31167/69/J.
*4s. **Tank Mixer**. September 16. E.S.B. 31166/69/J.
***Turbines, Generators, Switchboards**. October 1. E.S.B. 31200/69/J.
*4s. **Corrosion Rate Meter**. August 8. E.S.B. 31163/69/J.
*32s. **Water Pumping Equipment**. September 15. E.S.B. 31511/69/J.
*57s. **Water Treatment Plant Equipment**. September 16. E.S.B. 31512/69/J.

THAILAND

Bulletin 144/69
PROVINCIAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY:
Capacitor. August 19. E.S.B. 31524/69/J.
Air Brake Switches. August 20. E.S.B. 31525/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
STATE RAILWAY OF THAILAND:
Steel Ring. August 22. E.S.B. 31787/69/J.
DDT Solution. August 21. E.S.B. 31789/69/J.
STATE RAILWAY OF THAILAND:
Cards. August 19. E.S.B. 31788/69/J.
Saw Blades. August 18. E.S.B. 31793/69/J.

TUNISIA

Bulletin 145/69
PHARMACIE CENTRALE DE TUNIS:
*23s. **Medical and Laboratory Supplies**. September 15. E.S.B. 31566/69/J.

TURKEY

Bulletin 145/69
SOIL PRODUCTS OFFICE:
*5s. **Narcotics, Chemicals**. August 20. E.S.B. 31711/69/J.
BANK OF PROVINCES:
*27s. **Insulators**. August 20. E.S.B. 31712/69/J.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE:
*14s. **Medical Equipment**. August 20. E.S.B. 31710/69/J.
POSTS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION:
*15s. **Steel Wire Rope**. September 15. E.S.B. 31708/69/J.
TURKIYE SELULOZ VE KAGIT FAB ISLETMESI GENEL MUDURLUGA:
*6s. (In Turkish). **Paper**. August 25. E.S.B. 31691/69/J.
STATE HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT:
*22s. **Ball, Needle and Roller Bearings**. August 28. E.S.B. 31704/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
KARA KUVVATLERI KOMUTANUGI:
Synthetic Rubber. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to September 5. E.S.B. 17929/69/J.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Bulletin 144/69
EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS:
Valves, Rivet Cutter. August 25. E.S.B. 31531/69/J.
Welding Rods. August 27. E.S.B. 31533/69/J.
Wheel Centres. September 6. E.S.B. 31534/69/J.
Telephone Head and Hand Sets. September 15. E.S.B. 31535/69/J.
Crucibles. August 25. E.S.B. 31532/69/J.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bulletin 144/69
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:
*1s. **Water Level Control System**. August 19. E.S.B. 31117/69/J.

URUGUAY

Bulletin 146/69
ANCAP:
*8s. (In Spanish). **Amyl Alcohol**. August 28. E.S.B. 31798/69/J.
*10s. (In Spanish). **Iron and Steel**. August 27. E.S.B. 31717/69/J.
*8s. (In Spanish). **Ammonium Anhydride**. August 27. E.S.B. 31720/69/J.
OSE (STATE WATERWORKS):
*49s. (In Spanish). **Fibro Cement Pipes and Accessories**. September 3. E.S.B. 31719/69/J.

VIETNAM

Bulletin 144/69
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE:
***Printing Machinery and Equipment**. (Further Information). E.S.B. 29283/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
*12s. **Latex Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment**. August 30. E.S.B. 31718/69/J.

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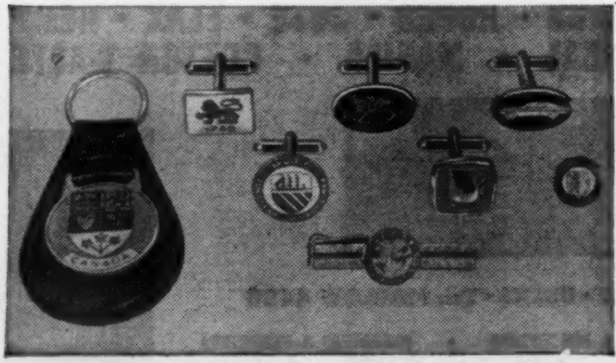

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AUSTRALIA

Bulletin 144/69

Manufacture under licence – fabricated and pressed sheet metal products. E.S.B. 30677/69/J.

Agency inquiry for saws and saws blades; woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 30882/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Inquiry for coutils and jacquards. E.S.B. 31463/69/J.

Inquiry for golfers clothing; golf shoes; tweed skirt lengths. E.S.B. 15548/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Agency inquiry for engineering products; hardware; metals; switchgear. E.S.B. 17763/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Inquiry for water drinking fountains. E.S.B. 28302/69/J.

Inquiry for plate graining machinery; printing plates. E.S.B. 31811/69/J.

AUSTRALIA – WAIVER OF BRITISH PREFERENCE

Bulletin 145/69

Inquiry for fabric protector. E.S.B. S/68/69/J.

14s. Inquiry for paper size. E.S.B. S/69/69/J.

5s. Inquiry for comparator; plotting system; projector system; stereoplotting instrument. E.S.B. A/50/69/J.

17s. Inquiry for electronic liquids. E.S.B. S/70/69/J.

1s. each. Inquriy for recorders. E.S.B. M/26, M/27, M/28/69/J.

*Inquiry for paper. E.S.B. S/72/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

2s. Inquiry for gas sterilizer system. E.S.B. S/71/69/J.

Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. M/29/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

13s. Inquiry for cable. E.S.B. A/52/69/J.

12s. Inquiry for relays. E.S.B. A/51/69/J.

AUSTRIA

Bulletin 144/69

Inquiry for buckles for ski-boots. E.S.B. 30507/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69

Agency inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 31263/69/J.

Inquiry for novelties. E.S.B. 31274/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Agency inquiry for pleasure boats. E.S.B. 27596/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Agency inquiry for central heating equipment. E.S.B. 31220/69/J.

Agency inquiry for metal working machinery and tools. E.S.B. 31281/69/J.

Inquiry for cameras; developing tanks. E.S.B. 31489/69/J.

Agency inquiry for men's outerwear. E.S.B. 26483/69/J.

BAHAMAS

Bulletin 143/69

Inquiry for spectrophotometers and accessories. E.S.B. 30856/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Inquiry for crane. E.S.B. 31456/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69

Inquiry for earthmoving equipment. E.S.B. 31818/69/J.

BARBADOS

Bulletin 147/69

Agency inquiry for poultry feeds; supermarket foodstuffs and provisions. E.S.B. 27911/69/J.

BERLIN

Bulletin 146/69

Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 31438/69/J.

Agency inquiry for woollen coatings. E.S.B. 31455/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Inquiry for assembly line; plating plant. E.S.B. 23605/69/J.

Agency inquiry for reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 31461/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69

Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 32066/69/J.

BRAZIL

Bulletin 146/69

Inquiry for paper bag manufacturing machines. E.S.B. 31484/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Inquiry for brake linings production equipment; machine tools. E.S.B. 31866/69/J.

CANADA

Bulletin 143/69

Inquiry for hardware items; smallware items. E.S.B. 30833/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69

Agency inquiry for chain; disc brakes. E.S.B. 20881/69/J.

Inquiry for impact extrusion capsules; ingots; plumbing elbows and tees; valves. E.S.B. 10508/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Agency inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 27628/69/J.

Agency inquiry for sporting goods. E.S.B. 30355/69/J.

Agency inquiry for sewage treatment equipment; water purification equipment. E.S.B. 22031/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Inquiry for men's knitwear. E.S.B. 31287/69/J.

Agency inquiry for meat packing and rendering equipment. E.S.B. 31218/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Inquiry for scales. E.S.B. 31372/69/J.

Inquiry for machine shop equipment. E.S.B. 31354/69/J.

Inquiry for picnic sets. E.S.B. 31380/69/J.

Inquiry for bactericides; sterilizers. E.S.B. 31394/69/J.

Agency inquiry for small machines and supplies for graphic arts trade. E.S.B. 19876/69/J.

DENMARK

Bulletin 143/69

Agency inquiry for lace. E.S.B. 30885/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Inquiry for iron beams. E.S.B. 30934/69/J.

ECUADOR

Bulletin 148/69

Inquiry for overhead railway equipment; steel cables. E.S.B. 32249/69/J.

EL SALVADOR

Bulletin 143/69

Inquiry for shirting materials. E.S.B. 31334/69/J.

Agency inquiry for burglary alarm equipment; fire fighting equipment; safety equipment. E.S.B. 31217/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69

Inquiry for milk processing equipment. E.S.B. 31310/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69

Agency inquiry for ingots. E.S.B. 29642/69/J.

ETHIOPIA

Bulletin 145/69

Agency inquiry for confectionery; exercise books; office supplies. E.S.B. 31382/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Agency inquiry for batteries; car accessories; paints; tyres. E.S.B. 30865/69/J.

FINLAND

Bulletin 147/69

*Inquiry for fabrics; knitwear; socks; yarns. E.S.B. 31470/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69

Inquiry for staples. E.S.B. 19574/69/J.

FRANCE

Bulletin 144/69

Inquiry for flat-hard blued and grey steel sections. E.S.B. 26041/69/J.

Inquiry for biscuits; confectionery; jam; hosiery. E.S.B. 6858/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Agency inquiry for games; toys; underwear. E.S.B. 31366/69/J.

Agency inquiry for cements; felts; linings; refractories. E.S.B. 23324/69/J.

Inquiry for orthopaedic units, gears and joints. E.S.B. 26338/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Agency inquiry for opticians' equipment. E.S.B. 31483/69/J.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 143/69

Inquiry for men's knitwear. E.S.B. 23662/69/J.

Agency inquiry for airport radar and electronic equipment; telecommunications equipment. E.S.B. 30895/69/J.

Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 27514/69/J.

Inquiry for shirts. E.S.B. 42877/68/J.

Agency inquiry for carpeting; carpet tiles. E.S.B. 46367/68/J.

Bulletin 144/69

Inquiry for concrete additive. E.S.B. 30814/69/J.

Inquiry for art and craft products; jewellery. E.S.B. 30629/69/J.

Agency inquiry for ceramics; clocks; drinking glasses; enamel and tin articles; gift articles; paper articles; printed textiles. E.S.B. 27715/69/J.

Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 31244/69/J.

Inquiry for condensers; punch cards; resistors; transistors. E.S.B. 31278/69/J.

Inquiry for packaging paper. E.S.B. 31404/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69

Agency inquiry for paper; paper cartons. E.S.B. 31365/69/J.

Inquiry for hospital requisites; laboratory and hospital glassware. E.S.B. 31260/69/J.

Agency inquiry for boutique articles; glassware; pottery; wooden trays and plates. E.S.B. 31231/69/J.

Agency inquiry for office machinery. E.S.B. 31414/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69

Inquiry for steel rolled wire. E.S.B. 30804/69/J.

Agency inquiry for medical equipment; precision electronic instruments; precision electronic measurement equipment; scientific instruments. E.S.B. 29482/69/J.

Inquiry for sheet metal. E.S.B. 31476/69/J.

Inquiry for health foods. E.S.B. 30393/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Agency inquiry for art and craft products. E.S.B. 31468/69/J.

Agency inquiry for acoustical equipment; aerials; condensers; instrument cases; measuring instruments; plugs; potentiometers; rectifiers; semi-conductors; transformers; valves, etc. E.S.B. 31322/69/J.

Inquiry for sheet metal working machines and tools. E.S.B. 31406/69/J.

Agency inquiry for boutique and gift articles. E.S.B. 31264/69/J.

Agency inquiry for boutique gift articles; sports shirts and casual wear. E.S.B. 30993/69/J.

GHANA

Bulletin 143/69

Agency inquiry for staplers; swivel chair mechanism; welding sets. E.S.B. 3157/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69

Inquiry for rice boxes. E.S.B. 36985/68/J.

(*Continued on next page*)

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HONG KONG

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for china and crystal; shoes; socks; sportswear; ties. E.S.B. 10942/69/J.

INDIA

Bulletin 143/69
Inquiry for moulding machine. E.S.B. 27043/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for loudspeaker testing instruments; loudspeaker parts. E.S.B. 31277/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for alcoholic drinks; cigarettes and cigars; cosmetics and perfumes; domestic electrical appliances; electric shavers and razor blades; films; toiletries; transistors. E.S.B. 27908/69/J.
Inquiry for plastics machinery. E.S.B. 31692/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
4s. Inquiry for machinery and testing equipment for the production of semi-conductor devices. E.S.B. 30973/69/J.
Inquiry for electronic instruments. E.S.B. 31867/69/J.

IRAN

Bulletin 147/69
Cholera precautions. E.S.B. 1209/69/J.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Bulletin 144/69
Agency inquiry for men's knitwear. E.S.B. 31347/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Agency inquiry for coating fabrics; dress fabrics; suiting fabrics. E.S.B. 31362/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for paper. E.S.B. 31288/69/J.

ISRAEL

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for chinaware; glassware; scouring pads. E.S.B. 25223/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
Agency inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 6961/69/J.

ITALY

Bulletin 143/69
Manufacture under licence – gate valves. E.S.B. 29249/69/J.
*Agency inquiry for chemical paper. E.S.B. 24738/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 37534/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Agency inquiry for fabrics; knitwear; clothing. E.S.B. 29494/69/J.
Inquiry for steel for the manufacture of ball race cages. E.S.B. 31437/69/J.
Inquiry for Christmas cards. E.S.B. 31397/69/J.
Inquiry for soldering machines. E.S.B. 31422/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for radio and television components; switches and components for washing machines; windows for washing machines. E.S.B. 30371/69/J.
Inquiry for chinaware; glassware. E.S.B. 31647/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
*Inquiry for cardboard. E.S.B. 1208/69/J.
Inquiry for filters; pumps; swimming pool accessories. E.S.B. 31465/69/J.
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals. E.S.B. 31407/69/J.
Inquiry for radiators. E.S.B. 29834/69/J.

JAMAICA

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for hospital equipment. E.S.B. 31607/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
Inquiry for banana storage station. E.S.B. 32092/69/J.

JAPAN

Bulletin 145/69
*Inquiry for woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 31402/69/J.
Inquiry for souvenirs for British Pavilion shop. E.S.B. 38711/68/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for chinaware. E.S.B. 27245/69/J.
Inquiry for leather goods; powder compacts. E.S.B. 31636/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for tweeds, woollen and mohair fabrics. E.S.B. 31606/69/J.
Inquiry for dresses; scarves; skirts; ties. E.S.B. 31609/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
*Agency inquiry for woollen cloth. E.S.B. 31841/69/J.
Agency inquiry for rugs. E.S.B. 21304/69/J.

JORDAN

Bulletin 145/69
Manufacture under licence – bleaching powder, cleaning chemicals, detergents. E.S.B. 31245/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for haberdashery; novelties; ready-made clothing. E.S.B. 31289/69/J.

KUWAIT

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for children's wear; furniture; toys. E.S.B. 30990/69/J.
Agency inquiry for cables, electric switch board; fuses. E.S.B. 31216/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for cables; electric light fittings; swimming pool equipment. E.S.B. 26886/69/J.
Agency inquiry for laundry and dry cleaning machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 31859/69/J.
Agency inquiry for blankets; giftware; glassware; piece-goods; plastics; shoes; tinware; towelling. E.S.B. 29637/69/J.

LEBANON

Bulletin 145/69
*13s. Inquiry for blending and packaging plant for lubricating oils; filling and closing machines. E.S.B. 31449/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 31672/69/J.
Agency inquiry for cosmetics; electrical domestic appliances; footwear; piece-goods; soap; textile machinery; yarns. E.S.B. 31899/69/J.

LIBYA

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for air conditioners; batteries; cables; conduits and fittings; domestic electrical appliances; radios; stoves; television sets. E.S.B. 25935/69/J.
Inquiry for dresses; hairdressing equipment; handbags; shoes; slimming apparatus. E.S.B. 25935/69/J.

LUXEMBOURG

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for steel bundling machine. E.S.B. 30017/69/J.

MALTA

Bulletin 143/69
Manufacture under licence – prefabricated housing systems. E.S.B. 27053/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for starter switches. E.S.B. 29311/69/J.

MALAWI

Bulletin 143/69
Inquiry for envelopes. E.S.B. 8259/69/J.

Bulletin 148/69
Inquiry for petrol engines. E.S.B. 32247/69/J.

MALAYSIA

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for knitting machines and spare parts; ponchos. E.S.B. 16810/69/J.

MALTA

Bulletin 143/69
Inquiry for frying and flavouring machinery; packaging machinery; washing and slicing machinery. E.S.B. 27906/69/J.

MAURITIUS

Bulletin 147/69
*Inquiry for tyre cord. E.S.B. 32069/69/J.

MEXICO

Bulletin 148/69
Agency inquiry for textile machinery. E.S.B. 24446/68/J.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for typewriters. E.S.B. 30976/69/J.

NEW ZEALAND

Bulletin 143/69
Inquiry for refractometer. E.S.B. 31219/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for gas appliances. E.S.B. 28772/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for electric motors. E.S.B. 31611/69/J.
Agency inquiry for water equipment. E.S.B. 25761/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for torque converters; transmission units. E.S.B. 27907/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for lathes. E.S.B. 29556/69/J.

Wardrobe boxes, each holding 12 Jaeger suits, being unloaded at Heathrow, for despatch to the United States. The Case Division of the Tillotson Group of printing, packing and publishing companies manufacture corrugated fibreboard wardrobe boxes for men's and women's suits. About 200 wardrobe boxes holding Jaeger products are exported each month.

NIGERIA

Bulletin 143/69
3s. Inquiry for bicycle; component parts; machinery for making bicycle component parts. E.S.B. 29826/69/J.

NORTH AMERICA

Bulletin 144/69
Store buyers visit London. E.S.B. 4415/69/J.

NORWAY

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for automatic vending machines. E.S.B. 30324/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Introduction of Value Added Tax. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.
Agency inquiry for downproof fabrics. E.S.B. 24234/69/J.

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for boilers. E.S.B. 15215/69/J.

POLAND

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for duplicating paper. E.S.B. 31384/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for gear motors; gears. E.S.B. 31234/69/J.

PORTUGAL

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for alloys. E.S.B. 784/69/J.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 143/69
Agency inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 48478/68/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for chemicals; electronic piece parts. E.S.B. 27909/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for air conditioning and refrigeration components. F.S.B. 31601/69/J.

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SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Bulletin 143/69
Agency inquiry for counters; pressure gauges. E.S.B. 24517/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Agency inquiry for textile remnants. E.S.B. 31410/69/J.
Inquiry for fabrics; haberdashery. E.S.B. 31831/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for men's clothing and handkerchiefs. E.S.B. 31360/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for water sports equipment. E.S.B. 30683/69/J.

SPAIN

Bulletin 145/69
Agency inquiry for boiler ends; bolts and nuts; expansion joints; metal sheet; pipes and pipe fittings. E.S.B. 30899/69/J.

SWAZILAND

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for gaming machines. E.S.B. 31481/69/J.

SWEDEN

Bulletin 143/69
Agency inquiry for women's coats and dresses. E.S.B. 8402/69/J.

SWITZERLAND

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for bricks; carpets; tiles. E.S.B. 31275/69/J.
Agency inquiry for mini-type upright pianos. E.S.B. 31344/69/J.
Agency inquiry for electrical golf trolleys. E.S.B. 31309/69/J.
Inquiry for copper lanterns. E.S.B. 31374/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for cleaning products. E.S.B. 31445/69/J.
Agency inquiry for pre-recorded cassette player tapes. E.S.B. 4055/69/J.
Agency inquiry for towels; underwear. E.S.B. 31675/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for compressors. E.S.B. 31444/69/J.
Agency inquiry for animal feed supplements; chemicals. E.S.B. 27795/69/J.
Inquiry for tennis court materials and equipment. E.S.B. 31233/69/J.
Inquiry for blankets. E.S.B. 32029/69/J.

THAILAND

Bulletin 143/69
Agency inquiry for aluminium foil; cellulose film; tinplate; woollen cloth. E.S.B. 30635/69/J.

TRINIDAD/TOBAGO

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for cocoa grinding and sieving machinery. E.S.B. 22523/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for steel strapping. E.S.B. 23417/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for plastic coated tablecloths. E.S.B. 12191/69/J.

TURKEY

Bulletin 146/69
Inquiry for agricultural produce, production and processing equipment; dairy produce and processing equipment; textile production and processing equipment. E.S.B. 29904/68/J.

Colonel C. H. Mortimore (left), chairman of the Stationers Sundries Export Group, discusses the group's export successes with Mr. A. S. Corbidge, export visiting officer from the Board of Trade's Birmingham office. The group achieved an impressive increase in exports over the last six years, with total exports rising from £733,267 in 1963 to nearly £2 million in 1968.

UGANDA

Bulletin 143/69
Inquiry for sports equipment. E.S.B. 27744/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for electric switches. E.S.B. 5703/69/J.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bulletin 143/69
Institute of electrical and electronics engineering exhibition – New York 1970. E.S.B. 1216/G/J.
Golf shoes. E.S.B. 30994/69/J.
Agency inquiry for forgings; steel bars. E.S.B. 23163/69/J.

Bulletin 144/69
Inquiry for mirror silvering equipment. E.S.B. 30381/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for prefabricated steel tube sections. E.S.B. 30669/69/J.
Inquiry for chinaware; glassware and silver plated ware for gifts. E.S.B. 31409/69/J.
Inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 21811/69/J.
Inquiry for leather; magnets; organ keys. E.S.B. 31417/69/J.
Inquiry for automobile parts. E.S.B. 31668/69/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Market report on crop farming machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 11697/69/J.
Inquiry for shirts; sweaters. E.S.B. 25153/69/J.
Agency inquiry for plastic injection moulds. E.S.B. 31439/69/J.

Bulletin 147/69
Inquiry for marine industry products. E.S.B. 20848/69/J.
Agency inquiry for iron castings. E.S.B. 31486/69/J.
Agency inquiry for menswear. E.S.B. 31499/69/J.
Inquiry for capacitors; circuit board connectors; motors; resistors; tachometers; wire cables and harnesses. E.S.B. 30091/69/J.

URUGUAY

Bulletin 145/69
Inquiry for paper napkin manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 31331/69/J.
Guarantee Deposit for Tendering. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.
Postal strike. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.

VARIOUS

Bulletin 147/69
Visits by British Overseas Commercial Representatives. E.S.B. 28949/69/J.

VENEZUELA

Bulletin 143/69
2s. Inquiry for forged steel fittings and flanges. E.S.B. 26718/69/J.

Bulletin 145/69
Registration of firms. E.S.B. 1209/G/J.

Bulletin 146/69
Agency inquiry for photographic machinery and materials. E.S.B. 31648/69/J.

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS

Bulletin 145/69
Agency inquiry for gas cooking ranges. E.S.B. 31447/69/J.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Bulletin 147/69
Agency inquiry for cosmetics; cotton print materials; cutlery; fishing accessories; foodstuffs; greeting cards; household linens; men's suitings; tallow; ticking. E.S.B. 31415/69/J.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575 - Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, 1 (0532 38232 – Telex EconPlan 55472 – message to be prefixed For COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, MBE, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge (0223 58911 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371 - Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261 – Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NQ (0272 2107 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15 (021-643 8191 - Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111 - Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501). *District Office:* 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670 - Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 and 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066 – Telex 49327).

Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in June 18 issue of the Board of Trade Journal. *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Board of Trade (see page xviii of July 30 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).*

Review of sales market

MR. J. K. JOHNSTON, marketing director of Wallwork Gears Ltd., Oldham, a Stone-Platt Company, has left for a tour of South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. He is reviewing the market for PIV gears, fixed gears, electro-magnetic clutches and packaging machinery in these countries, meeting customers and holding discussions with agents.

In New Zealand he will visit the British Trade Show in a bid to boost the firm's exports to that country.

Examination of US electronics industry

TWO British National Export Council executives fly to the US in September to make arrangements for a BNEC mission to the American electronics industry, and also to investigate the dynamic and expanding light aircraft industry. Mr. J. Hutcheson and Capt. W. Lamb of the BNEC Aerospace Committee will visit factories in the electronic complex that stretches for 100 miles along Route 128 around Boston. They will put the final touches to plans for the visit of representatives of 15 British electronic firms, scheduled in November.

The executives will also visit Wichita, Kansas, home of well known light aircraft firms such as Cessna, Beechcraft and Lear Jet, to study the opportunities for British aircraft equipment manufacturers in the fast,growing private and executive aircraft market. The trend in the US is towards larger and more sophisticated aircraft and an increasing requirement for navigation aids, radio, lighting and emergency equipment to comply with tighter American safety regulations.

New Canadian dealers appointed

COMPLETING their recent world tour Mr. J. C. Bamford, chairman and managing director, Mr. A. P. Bamford, a director, Mr. H. Wilson, export sales director and a party made up of J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd's training and marketing personnel attended the launch of JCB products into Canada through the General Supply Company of Canada their new dealers for the Province of Ontario.

Caribbean and Mexican visit

TWO MEMBERS of the Export Department of Pye Telecommunications Ltd., a member of the Pye of Cambridge Group, are to visit Mexico City, Carracus, Trinidad and Bermuda on a sales drive. They are: Mr. Gordon Budd, regional export manager for Europe and the Americas; and Mr. Harry McBain, area export manager for Central America and the Caribbean. The tour, which is to last two weeks, follows the success of Pye Telecommunications in securing the largest single radiotelephone order—valued at $4m.—for Brazil.

Textile machinery mission to US

THE UNITED States Committee of the British National Export Council is sponsoring a trade mission for British manufacturers of textile production equipment, to Greenville, South Carolina in October. The mission is timed to coincide with the American Textile Manufacturers' Association show in Greenville.

The mission will give British companies unable to exhibit on their own an opportunity to make contacts with American textile mills and other potential customers. Appointments with American company representatives will be arranged as requested by the British Consulate-General in Atlanta (Georgia). British companies with their own agents will also be able to make their own itineraries for the duration of the mission.

Companies interested in this mission should contact Mr. Richard Wace, of BNEC USA, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

Visit to Czechoslovakia

MR. ALEXANDER ROSS, chairman of the East European Trade Council, has left for a five day visit to Czechoslovakia. Accompanied by the Council's executive secretary, Mr. Anthony Hore, Mr. Ross is expected to spend most of his time in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, where he will meet Slovak commercial and industrial leaders for the first time, returning to Prague for talks with the federal authorities.

A spokesman for the Council said that Mr. Ross was going to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Dr. Koutsky, President of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, to study the likely effects on future Anglo/Czechoslovak trade relations of the many changes which have taken place since his previous visit in September 1967.

Electronics mission to Antipodes

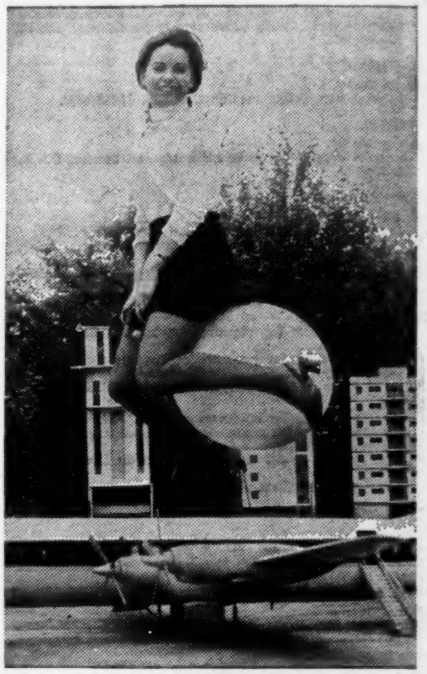
THE ELECTRONIC Components Board which represents the Electronic Components Industry in the UK is sponsoring its first outward trade mission in conjunction with the British National Export Council. The participating companies with one exception are members of the constituent associations of the ECB: the Eelectronic Valve and Semiconductor Manufacturers Association (VASCA) and the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation (RECMF). The Board has taken over the export promotion activities previously operated by the Associations individually.

The purpose behind the current trade mission is to renew existing contacts in Australia and New Zealand and to explore existing opportunities with a view to expanding the UK share of the market for electronic components as a whole.

In 1968 the combined output of the industry was in excess of £250 million of which £75 million was exported: of these £4·1 million were shipped to Australia and £1 million to New Zealand. Members of the mission will arrive in Sydney on September 20 where they will be based for a week before travelling on to Melbourne on September 27 for a further week there.

Canadian sales tour nets $25,000 order

MR. R. D. NORTHCOTE, marketing director for G.W.B. Boilers Limited of Dudley has returned following a four days sales tour of Canada, with 25,000 dollars worth of orders for the company's automatic coal/woodwaste firing boiler. On arrival in London he said that the plant to be supplied would be in operation during the autumn of this year and further plants of a similar nature were expected to be ordered in the near future.



Peter Raphael Ltd., Stockport, manufacturers of the popular Jump Ball toy have announced an export order for £50,000 from Italy, following a visit from one of Italy's major toy importers. Large orders have already left Stockport for Canada, America and Europe.

90th overseas tour in three years

MR. FREDERICK WORTH, export director of Hillspan-Hill Construction Company (Engineers) Ltd., of Southampton has left on his 90th sales mission in three years. He will spend three weeks visiting Cyprus, Egypt, Tripolitania, the Sudan, Tanzania and Saudi Arabia, to seek out new business for his company, manufacturers of industrial steel-framed buildings. During his tour he will cover 12,000 miles by air and road, meeting local officials, businessmen, and commercial officers at various British Embassies.

When the Southampton company decided to break into the export market in 1966, Mr. Worth was given this brief by Mr. Dudley Hill, chairman and managing director, 'Pack a suitcase and go out and sell as you have never sold before.' Mr. Hill said that their total export turnover in the first full year was £20,000. 'We confidently hope to reach a £1,000,000 turnover within the next two or three years,' he added.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of addresses is given on pages i-viii of June 18 issue.

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BIRMINGHAM	(Wingair House, Birmingham Airport, Sheldon, Birmingham, 26.	021-743 8171
GLASGOW	98 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.	041-332 5887
GLASGOW AIRPORT	Cargo Terminal No. 1, Abbotsinch, Paisley.	041-887 2181
IPSWICH	Dockside Office, Orwell Quay, Duke Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.	0473-59494
LEEDS	Wingair House, Leeds/Bradford Airport, Yeadon, Leeds, LS.19 7.TU.	09737-3121
LEICESTER	11 De Montfort Street, Leicester, LE.1 7.GE.	0533-25477
LIVERPOOL	Cunard Building, Liverpool, L.3 1.EU.	051-236 9931
LIVERPOOL AIRPORT	Room 13, Hangar No. 2, Speke, L.24 8.QE.	051-427 7329
MANCHESTER	261/5 Corn Exchange Building, Fennel Street, Manchester, M.4 3.HJ.	061-832 9386
MANCHESTER AIRPORT	Wingair House, Wythenshawe, Manchester, M.22 5.PU.	061-437 5956
NEWCASTLE	Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE.99 1.ME.	0632-29612
NEWCASTLE AIRPORT	Cargo Building, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3.	0632-860966
NEWPORT	33 Charles Street, Newport, NPT 1.JT.	0633-58058
PRESTWICK	Cargo House, Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire.	0292-79275
SOUTHAMPTON	Alexandra House, 10-11 Queens Terrace, Southampton, SO.9 5.TR.	0703-23731

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM)

GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rules of Competition: Restrictive Trading Agreements and Domination of Markets

The *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 11, 1969 (pages 1081-2) contained an announcement about the EEC Commision's Decision, No. 69/90/CEE, on the application for negative clearance of an agreement in respect of the organization of machine tool exhibitions which was submitted by the European Committee for co-operation of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO).

An unofficial translation of this decision may be obtained, if required, on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 373, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2354).

Common Agricultural Policy

The texts of the following Regulations, which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French text of the Regulations, may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

GENERAL

Regulation (CEE) No. 1398/69 amends the following Regulations so far as they concern import, export and prefixing certificates; Regulations, No. 120/67 (cereals); No. 121/67 (pigmeat); No. 168/67 (olive oil); No. 1009/67 (sugar); No. 804/68 (milk and dairy products); No. 805/68 (beef and veal); No. 865/68 (processed products with a fruit or vegetable base); No. 204/69 (processed agricultural products); No. 359/67 (rice).

CATTLEMEAT, BEEF AND VEAL

Regulation (CEE) No. 1401/69 further extends to August 3, 1969, the 1968/1969 Marketing Year in the cattlemeat sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L180 dated July 22, 1969).

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1380/69 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 804/68** which is the basic Regulation establishing a common organization of the market for milk and milk products (*Journal Officiel* No. L178 dated July 19, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1399/69 establishes the general rules relating to the supplying of milk fats for a world food programme (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1402/69 further extends to August 3, 1969, the 1968/1969 Milk Marketing Year (*Journal Officiel* No. L180 dated July 22, 1969).

OILS, FATS AND OIL-SEEDS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1381/69 fixes for 1969/1970, the principal intervention centres for oil seeds and the derived prices applicable to them (*Journal Officiel* No. L178 dated July 19, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1382/69 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 876/67** granting supplementary aid for colza and rape seeds processed in Italy (*Journal Officiel* No. L178 dated July 19, 1969).

CEREALS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1391/69 further extends **Regulation (CEE) No. 1157/69** so far as it concerns suspending the pre-fixing of the levy for soft wheat (*Journal Officiel* No. L178 dated July 19, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1396/69 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 120/67** which is the basic Regulation establishing a common organization of the market for cereals (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1397/69 determines the quality type for certain cereals and categories of flour, groats and meal, as well as the rules applicable to fixing the threshold price for this class of product (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1403/69 concerns the methods for applying the provisions relating to the denaturation of soft wheat and bread-rye (*Journal Officiel* No. L180 dated July 22, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1404/69 fixes the denaturation premium for soft wheat for the 1969/1970 Marketing Year (*Journal Officiel* No. L180 dated July 22, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1414/69 fixes the procedure and the conditions for cereals to be taken over by the intervention organizations for the 1969/1970 Marketing Year (*Journal Officiel* No. L182 dated July 24, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1415/69 relates to the allowances and reductions to apply to intervention in the cereals sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L182 dated July 24, 1969).

SUGAR

Regulation (CEE) No. 1393/69 modifies a number of the Articles of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1009/67** which is the basic Regulation establishing the common organization of the market for sugar (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1394/69 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 750/68** establishing the general rules for compensation of storage charges in the sugar sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1395/69 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No.**

447/68 establishing the general rules of procedure for intervention by way of purchase in the sugar sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L179 dated July 21, 1969).

POULTRY MEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 1411/69 fixes the sluice-gate price and the levies in the poultry meat sector for period August 1 to October 31, 1969 (*Journal Officiel* No. L182 dated July 24, 1969).

EGGS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1412/69 fixes the sluice-gate price and the levies in the eggs sector for the period August 1 to October 31, 1969 (*Journal Officiel* No. L182 dated July 24, 1969).

OVALBUMIN AND LACTALBUMIN

Regulation (CEE) No. 1413/69 fixes the sluice-gate price and the import duties for ovalbumin and lactalbumin for the period August 1 to October 31, 1969 (*Journal Officiel* No. L182 dated July 24, 1969).

Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L183 dated July 25, 1969, contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1434/69** relating to the classification of goods under Common Customs Tariff Heading No. 11.01 EII (maize flour: other) and No. 11.02 AVG) (maize groats and meal: other).

The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423).

FRANCE

French Highway Code

THE FRENCH *Moniteur du Commerce International* published a Decision of June 12, 1969 (No. 69-395) stating that trailers with a total loaded weight of between one half and three-quarters of a metric ton (500 kgs to 750 kgs) must be registered as from January 1, 1970.

For trailers put into use from that date a new certificate (No. 846A) will be granted.

Until January 1, 1970 the declaration will be endorsed for trailers falling within this category.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E59, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423, 408, 288), where the French text may be seen.

SPAIN

Joint assembly scheme: electric generators and steam boilers

NOTICE was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 3, 1967 (page 1387) of the Spanish Government's intention to institute a joint Spanish/foreign scheme for the construction of certain types of electric generators (250-700 MVA) and steam boilers.

The Spanish authorities have recently announced that they have approved Specific Resolutions on behalf of General Electric Espanola SA for the manufacture of three electric generators of 640 MVA and on behalf of SEC Babcock and Wilcox SA for the manufacture of three steam boilers for thermal power stations of 540 MW.

A full translation of the parts to be imported with a 95 per cent reduction on the normal customs duty will be published at the earliest opportunity but meanwhile, inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

EUROTARIFF SERVICES

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PORTUGAL

Import tariff amendment

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 125 of May 27, 1969, published Decree Law 49 032 which introduced the following amended notes to the Import Tariff.

85.01.08 Transformers, not specified; inductors: Weighing up to 500 kg. each

Note:

Deflector coils, tuning coils and transformers falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or when exported by them for the repair of receivers that they have produced, shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent. The use of the coils and transformers for another purpose than that stipulated above would be considered as an attempt to evade the payment of the duties to which they would have been liable had they not been assessed to the above rate.

The application of the above duty rate shall furthermore be subject to a report by the General Inspectorate of Agricultural and Industrial Products to the effect that these parts cannot be manufactured economically in Portugal. The manufacturers concerned shall record in a special register the quantities imported, the number of receivers manufactured and the number of parts exported, and shall supply the Customs authorities with all the details required for checking the quantities used and those in stock.

85.02

Note:

Permanent magnets, whether magnetized or not, falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or when exported by them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions of the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.14.02

Note:

Loudspeakers and parts therefor, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions of the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.15.04

Note:

This sub-heading applies only to units imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced.

Classification within this sub-heading shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions of the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.15.05

Note:

Parts falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions of the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.18

Note:

Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable, falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions shown in the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.19

Note:

Potentiometers, whether or not fitted to switches, and resistances of ceramic or other materials, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions shown in the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.21.02

Note:

Electronic valves falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for the repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions shown in the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

85.21.03

Note:

Transistors, diodes and trimmers falling within this sub-heading, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of wireless and television receivers for use in the production of apparatus manufactured by them or who export them for repair of receivers that they have produced shall be liable to a rate of 1.5 per cent.

The application of this rate shall further be subject to the sanctions and other provisions of the note to sub-heading 85.01.08.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

ITALY

Manufacturing tax on textile yarns

ITALIAN Decree Law No. 139 which came into force on July 2, 1969, introduces a new system of manufacturing tax on certain textile products, similar to the system already in force for woollen textiles. A copy of the Italian regulation giving details of the rates of tax applicable may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466, 467, 482, 7069). Section), Board of Trade, Room E.57, Hillgate House, 35 Old

GREECE

Certificate of Approval for foodstuffs

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 25, page 1780, published Regulation No. 8580 of the Greek General State Laboratory, which summarized existing regulations on the use of colouring substances in food.

It has now been announced by the Ministry of Finance that all imported food preparations, such as canned food, confectionery and in particular, any food containing artificial colouring material shall be subjected to an examination of samples on entering Greece. This will be carried out by the State Laboratory, or its branches attached to Customs Houses at the principal ports.

The goods will then be cleared through customs, subject to the issue of a Certificate of Approval, issued free of charge, after the laboratory test.

All inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.57, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 482, 466 and 467).

ABU DHABI

Customs duties

IN AMIRI Decree No. 18/1969, which became effective from May 31, 1969, the following changes to import duties for Abu Dhabi were made:

1. Seeds, dates, livestock, camels, horses, live birds, religious books, newspapers, magazines, currencies and gold are exempted from customs duties.
2. Customs duties payable on liquor will be raised to 20 per cent, instead of 2.5 per cent.
3. Customs duties payable on cigarettes will be increased to 15 per cent, instead of 2.5 per cent.
4. Customs duties equivalent to 2.5 per cent will be collected on other imports.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420, 475).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING terms have been added to the Israel list of commodities for which import licences are issued without restrictions. These goods were liberalized with effect from April 21, 1969:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Customs Duty	Purchase Tax
13.03-2000	Pectinic substances, pectinates, pectates	25%	Exempt
34.02-9990 38.19-9929	Washing, cleaning and bleaching preparations (in containers of up to 25 kg.)	50% but not less than IL.1 per kilo	7½%
42.05-1000	Plaited, sheet or strips of leather or of composition leather	35% but not less than IL.1·50 per sq. ft. †surcharge levy of 10%	15%
65.06-3000	Headgear made of paper	50%	15%
73.31-2000 74.14-1000	Drawing pins	45%	15%
	Firing pins and screws (concrete nails fired by ballistic charge – or powder activated studs)		
73.31-9910	of steel containing more than 0·30% carbon	IL.4·50 per kilo plus 30%	Exempt
73.32-2000	Shank containing more than 0·30% carbon, whether threaded or tapped for driving in like a nail	IL.4·50 per kilo plus 30%	Exempt
	Pressure burners (primus) and parts thereof		
73.36-1011	Burners	50% but not less than IL.10 each	7½%
73.36-1012	Parts	50%	
74.17-1021	Heads	50% not less than IL.1 each	
74.17-1029	Other parts	50%	
82.11-2010	Safety razor blades	IL.0·50 each	
84.21-6900 84.59-9200	Car washing machinery	50%	Exempt
	Diascopes for transparencies larger than 9 × 12 cm.		
90.09-1031	The apparatus	45% not less than IL.200 each	25%
90.09-1032	Parts	45%	
	Drawing instruments and pantographs		
90.16-1011	Drawing instruments of the kind permanently attached to a table or a drawing board, whether so attached or not; pantographs	20% 20%	
90.16-1019	Other	80%	
90.16-4050	Scaled rulers	80%	
94.04-9910	Seats of the kind used in vehicles	80%	35%
98.16	Tailors' dummies and other lay figures automata and other animated displays of a kind used for shop window dressing	80%	15%
Chapters 39 & 73	Sheets and plates coated with material other than metal as listed on the attached supplement (Appendix A)	See Appendix A	Varies from exempt to 25%
Chapters 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 59, 68, 73, 84, 85, 87 & 90	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles as listed in the attached supplement (Appendix B)	See Appendix B	Varies from exempt to 35%

Appendix A

Customs Item	Description	Rate of Duty
39.01-3591	Plate, made of metallic material, coated, laminated or covered with plastic material	20%
39.02-5091	Plate, made of metallic material, coated, laminated or covered with plastic material	
39.07-1481	Plate, made of metallic material, coated, laminated or covered with plastic material	
73.12-9920	Items made of iron or cast iron, laminated, coated, printed over, painted or covered with non-metallic material:	
9921	Of a thickness, including the coating, of less than 0·35 mm.	10%
9929	Other	20%
73.13.9930	Plates and sheets, made of iron or cast iron, laminated, coated, printed over, painted or covered with non-metallic material:	
9931	Of a thickness, including the coating, of less than 0·35 mm.	10%
9939	Other	20%
73.15-3020	Plates and sheets, laminated, coated, printed over, painted or covered with a non-metallic material:	
3021	Of a thickness, including the coating, of less than 0·35 mm.	10%
3029	Other	20%
73.15-4040	Laminated strip, coated, printed over, painted or covered with a non-metallic material:	
4041	Of a thickness, including the coating, of less than 0·355 mm.	10%
4049	Other	20%

Appendix B

Customs Item	Description	Rate of Duty
39.07-7700	Plastic gaskets	65%
40.14-4010	Gaskets made of rubber	
42.04-2000	Gaskets made of leather	
45.03-1000	Gaskets made of natural cork	
45.04-1000	Gaskets made of agglomerated cork	
48.21-9930	Gaskets made of paper or cardboard	
59.17-2010	Gaskets of textile material	
68.16-7500	Gaskets of mineral substance	
73.35-2000	Springs and spring leaves for motor vehicles	
84.06-9991	Pistons, piston pins, elbows, valves	80%
84.59-8600	Arms or blades for windscreen wipers of the type used in motor vehicles	80%
84.61-4099	Taps for radiators	40%
84.64-9900	Head plugs, general plugs	65%
84.65-3000	Greasing pins	50%
85.08-9910	Ignition coils, excluding parts thereof	65% but not less than IL.7 p. unit
85.09-2000	Electrical equipment for lighting or for signalling by means of light	80%
85.09-3000	Arms or blades for windscreen wipers	
87.06-5000	Exhaust boxes and exhaust pipes	
87.06-5500	Clutch disk:	
	Of a diameter exceeding 6½ in.	80% but not less than IL.10 p. unit
	Other	80%
87.06-6000	Handbrakes and parts thereof	80%
87.06-6500	Rubber bands for oil brake pistons	65% but not less than IL.0·50 p. unit
87.06-9900	Radiators for cars; clutch box, pressure plate for clutch and parts thereof; spring bushes; synchromesh rings and complete synchronized mechanisms	65%
87.12-1020	Exhaust boxes and exhaust pipes	80%
90.01-3010	Reflectors of the kind used in motor vehicles	
90.13-5010	Reflectors of the kind used in motor vehicles	

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475).

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; 134 Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1, 7-11 Linenhall St., Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.

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GHANA

Customs tariff amendments

THE FIRST AND SECOND Schedules to the Ghana Customs Tariff are amended by the National Liberation Council Decree 370, as below, and became effective from July 16, 1969:

FIRST SCHEDULE – IMPORT DUTIES

A – General rates

Tariff No.	Tariff Description	Rate of Duty
10.01	Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye)	the lb. NC0·02
84.01	Steam and other vapour generating boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam)	5%
84.02	Auxiliary plant for use with steam and other vapour generating boilers (for example, economizers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers and the like); condensers for vapour engines and power units	5%
84.03	Producer gas and water gas generators, with or without purifiers; acetylene gas generators (water process) and similar gas generators with or without purifiers	5%
84.04/05	Steam and other vapour power units (including mobile engines, but not steam tractors falling within heading No. 87.01 or mechanically propelled road rollers)	5%
84.09	Mechanically propelled road rollers	5%
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like	5%
84.13/14	Furnace burners for liquid fuel (atomizers), pulverized solid fuel or for gas, mechanical stokers, mechanical grates, mechanical ash dischargers and similar appliances; industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric	5%
84.16	Calendering and similar rolling machines (other than metal-working and metal-rolling machines and glass-working machines) and cylinders therefor	5%
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourizing, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:	
	A. Domestic water heaters	50%
	B. Other	5%
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gas	5%
84.19	Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; other packing or wrapping machinery; machinery for aerating beverages; dish washing machines:	
	A. Dish washing machines	66⅔%
	B. Other	5%
84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispensing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines	5%
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:	
	A. Cranes, chain pulleys, bucket and gravity conveyors, hoists, mechanical loaders and winches	5%
	B. Other	50%
84.23	Excavating, levelling, tamping, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (for example, mechanical shovels, cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers, and bulldozers); pile-drivers; snowploughs, not self-propelled (including snow-plough attachments)	5%
84.29	Machinery of a kind used in bread grain milling industry, and other machinery (other than farm type machinery) for the working of cereals or dried leguminous vegetables	5%
84.30	Machinery, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter of a kind used in the following food or drink industries: bakery, confectionery, chocolate manufacture, macaroni, ravioli or similar cereal food manufacture, the preparation of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables (including mincing or slicing machines), sugar manufacture or brewing	5%
84.31	Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard	5%
84.32	Book-binding machinery including book-sewing machines	5%
84.33	Paper or paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard	5%
84.34	Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting machinery (other than the machine-tools of heading No. 84.45, 84.46 or 84.47) for preparing or working printing blocks, plates or cylinders; printing type, impressed flongs and matrices, printing blocks, plates and cylinders; blocks, plates, cylinders and lithographic stones, prepared for printing purposes (for example, planed, grained or polished)	5%
84.35	Other printing machinery; machines for users ancillary to printing	5%
84.36	Machines for extruding man-made textiles; machines of a kind used for processing natural or man-made textile fibres; spinning and twisting machines; textile doubling, throwing and reeling (including weft-winding) machines	5%
84.37	Weaving machines, knitting machines and machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net; machines for preparing yarns for use on such machines, including warping and warp sizing machines	5%
84.38	Auxiliary machinery for use with machines of heading No. 84.37 (for example, dobbies, Jacquards, automatic stop motions and shuttle changing mechanisms); parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of the present heading or with machines falling within heading No. 84.36 or 84.37 (for example, spindles and spindle flyers, card clothing combs, extruding nipples, shuttles, healds and heald-lifters and hosiery needles)	5%
84.39	Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt in the piece or in shapes, including felt hat-making machines and hat-making blocks	5%
84.40	Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other support; machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor:	
	A. Washing machines, of a kind used for domestic purposes	66⅔%
	B. Other	5%
84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles:	
	A. Industrial sewing machines, complete or incomplete, imported assembled or disassembled, provided it has the essential character of a complete industrial sewing machine	5%
	B. Other	50%
84.42	Machinery (other than sewing machines) for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather (including boot and shoe machinery)	5%
84.43/44	Converters, ladles, ingot moulds and casting machines, of a kind used in metallurgy and in metal foundries; rolling mills and rolls therefor	5%
84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being machines falling within heading No. 84.49 or 84.50	5%
84.46	Machine-tools for working stones, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement and like mineral materials or for working glass in the cold, other than machines falling within heading No. 84.49	5%
84.47	Machine-tools for working wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials or other hard carving materials, other than machines falling within heading No. 84.49	5%
84.48	Accessories and parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines falling within heading Nos. 84.45 to 84.47, including work and tool holders, self-opening die-heads, dividing heads and other appliances for machine tools; tool holders for any type of tool or machine-tool for working in the hand	5%
84.49	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor	5%
84.50	Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances	5%
84.56	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder and paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, moulding or shaping solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand	5%
84.57	Glass-working machines (other than machines for working glass in the cold); machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electronic and similar tubes and valves	5%
84.59	Machinery and mechanical appliances (except those suitable for use solely or principally as parts of other machines or apparatus), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter	5%
84.60	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; moulds of a type used for metal (other than ingot moulds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for mineral materials (for example, ceramic pastes, concrete or cement) or for rubber or artificial plastic materials	5%
85.11	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; electric induction and dielectric heating equipment; electric welding, brazing and soldering machines and apparatus and similar electric machines and apparatus for cutting	5%

FIRST SCHEDULE – PART B

2. Goods admissible at concessionary duty rates when imported by manufacturers approved by the Comptroller

Tariff No.	Goods Manufactured	Description of goods imported	Rate of duty
		By the substitution for item B103 of the following:	
B.103	Vehicles	1. Passenger cars, station wagons, utility vans and similar vehicles imported unassembled in completely knocked down condition (CKD)	15%
		2. Other motor vehicles imported unassembled:	
		(a) In completely knocked down condition (CKD)	10%
		(b) In semi-knocked down condition (SKD)	25%
		3. Other materials used in the manufacture of such vehicles mentioned in sub-item 1 and 2 above other than materials falling within Heading No. 83.15 of Part A	10%
		4. Motor cycles, autocycles and scooters imported unassembled and materials used in the manufacture of such vehicles other than those falling within Heading No. 83.15 of part A.	5%

3. Other goods admitted conditionally at concessionary duty rates

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Condition	Rate of Duty
	By the insertion of the following new item:		
B.206	Machinery plant and apparatus (1) For the generation, supply or transformation of electricity for power or commercial lighting; (2) for industrial (including mining and dredging) purposes; (3) for marine use.	Approved by the Comptroller	5%

SECOND SCHEDULE – EXEMPTIONS

A – Exemptions for Governments, Privileged Persons, Organizations and Institutions

Tariff No.	Privileged Persons, Organizations or Institutions
	By the substitution for item F.2 of the following:
F.2	The Government of Ghana. All goods imported for the official use of the Government of Ghana.

B – General exemptions

Tariff No.	Privileged Persons, Organizations or Institutions.
	By the substitution for items F.59 and F.62 of the following:
F.59	Foodstuffs: (1) Foods specially prepared and put up for feeding of infants; (2) West African raw foodstuff and garri but excluding meat, alcoholic beverages and fish; (3) Fortified protein food formula 'P'; (4) Fish caught by Ghanaian-owned vessels.
F.62	Machinery, plant and apparatus: Machinery, plant and apparatus approved by the Comptroller for agricultural or horticultural purposes and water supply.

Note: The symbol C should read in this notice as ₵ for Cedi.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

TANZANIA

Import licensing regulations

Government Notice No. 183, Open General Licence, 1968 (Amendment) (No. 7) Notice, 1969 published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Official Gazette* of July 18, amends, with effect from July 17, the Open General Licence, 1968. The Second and Fourth Schedules to the latter Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1968, pages 514-515) and subsequently amended, are now further amended to the following extent:

Second schedule

BTN No.	Description of Goods
By the insertion of the following new items:	
16.04	Canned fish.
20.02	Tomato puree.
20.05	Jams and marmalades.
21.06	Natural yeast and baking powders.
21.07 B	Ice cream.
32.09	Cement-based paint commonly known as SNOWCEM 'rtm'.
34.05	Scouring powder and polishes.
59.06	Sewing, knitting and embroidery thread.
83.07 C	Hurricane lanterns.
84.01	Steam and hot water boilers.
84.02	Steam fittings.
84.15	Industrial and domestic refrigerators.
84.56	Concrete mixers.
85.20	Electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes and fittings.

Fourth schedule

BTN No.	Description of Goods
By the insertion of the following new items:	
16.04	Canned fish.
20.02	Tomato puree.
21.06	Natural yeast and baking powders.
59.06	Sewing, knitting and embroidery thread.
83.07 C	Hurricane lanterns.
84.01	Steam and hot water boilers.
84.02	Steam fittings.
84.15	Industrial and domestic refrigerators.
84.56	Concrete mixers.
85.20	Electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes.

Explanatory notes:

All applications to import the goods shown in the Second Schedule should be submitted to the State Trading Corporation, PO Box 883, Dar-es-Salaam, and not direct to the Imports Controller.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

All the way . . .

The seventy offices and depots of the Lep Organisation in the United Kingdom work with more than 50 Lep overseas companies as well as with an extensive network of agents to provide a complete international transport service for the exporter. Whether your goods go by air, rail, road or sea, the Lep Organisation will take care of collection, documentation, insurance, packing, warehousing, despatch — in fact, the complete transport operation right through to delivery.

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E.C.4. Telephone: 01-236 5050
Telex: Transport Ldn. 887282/3
or your local Lep Transport Office.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 495, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 25, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for an increase in duty on disc brake assemblies, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2274).

NIGERIA

Entry permits

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received of an announcement on July 23, by the Immigration Department of the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, that all Commonwealth citizens and citizens of those countries with which Nigeria concluded visa abolition agreements (which are now temporarily suspended) wishing to visit Nigeria must be in possession of Nigeria entry permits. Such permits will be issued free of charge by any of Nigeria's diplomatic missions and representatives abroad.

The operative date of this new order is August 4, 1969.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3331) quoting reference CRE 7603/G.

CEYLON

Import Control Notice: UK/Ceylon Loan No. 1, 1969

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of Ceylon Import Control Notice No. 10/69, concerning the issue of licences under the United Kingdom/Ceylon Loan No. 1 ,1969. The notice reads as follows:

IT is proposed to issue special licences for imports from the United Kingdom under the above Loan Agreement.

2. All imports shall be against Letters of Credit.

3. The following procedure will apply as regards licences issued under this Scheme and will be complementary to that already in force:—

(i) On receipt of a special allocation or authorization which will be headed 'United Kingdom/Ceylon Loan No. 1, 1969' the importer will open negotiations with his supplier in the United Kingdom and on completion of a contract will instruct his supplier to forward immediately to the Crown Agents for Overseas Government and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1 England, 3 copies of the contract and contract certificate (in the form set out in the Appendix C and Appendix C (Chemicals) whichever is applicable) quoting reference to the Import Control Department allocation number or the allocation number of Director of Development.

(ii) After examination of the documents the Crown Agents will advise approval of the contract and of the contract certificate to the Controller of Imports and Exports, Colombo, who will communicate this approval to the importer, who will then forward an Indent, in quadruplicate (in the form set out in Import Control Notice No. 19/62) in terms of the contract entered into with his United Kingdom supplier for licensing.

(iii) On receipt of his licence the importer will request his bank to open an irrevocable Letter of Credit in favour of his United Kingdom supplier.

(iv) The United Kingdom supplier will ship the goods to the Ceylon importer and will present the documents required by the Letter of Credit to the correspondent Bank in the United Kingdom, which will make payment and then submit the invoice and payment certificates to the Crown Agents for reimbursement in sterling and will forward the original documents to the importer's Bank in Ceylon.

(v) Thereafter clearance will take place in accordance with normal procedure, but declaration forms will be marked 'United Kingdom/Ceylon Loan No. 1, 1969, on the top left-hand corner in block capitals.

4. It should be noted that—

(i) imports under these arrangements are restricted to goods wholly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man or in the case of chemicals and allied products, goods which are duly declared to be of United Kingdom origin on the form set out in Appendix C (Chemicals) below, and the beneficiary under the contract must be a person carrying on business in the United Kingdom; the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man;

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 4TJ. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: 0632 27575. Telex No. 53178.) Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.)
B. H. Varley

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, LS1 4JQ. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: 0532 38232. Telex No. 55472.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-828 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
F. Lacey.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-828 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
F. Lacey

South Western Region
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NE. (Tel. Bristol 21071. Code: 0272 21071. Telex No. 44214.)
L. I. Macbeth.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: 0222 62151. Telex No. 49267.) North Wales District Office, Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. (Tel. 0492 44261.)
I. Gray.

Midland Region
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021, 643, 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
J. F. J. Jardine.

North Western Region
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4AT. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171 Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104).
N. S. Belam.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867. Code: 0463 30867.)
P. J. L. Homan.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast. BT2 8BY. (Tel. Belfast 34488. Code: 0232 34488. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

(ii) where the transactions are on a c.i.f. basis, the whole amount may be covered under the Loan. In the case of f.o.b. contracts shipping arrangements must be made with a British firm and insurance, if not effected with the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, must also be arranged with a British company.

V. J. H. GUNASEKERA,
Controller of Imports and Exports

July 9, 1969.

APPENDIX C
UNITED KINGDOM–CEYLON LOAN No. 1, 1969
CONTRACT CERTIFICATE

Particulars of Contract

1. Date of Contract:...... Contract Number:...... Import Allocation/Licence Number:......

	United Kingdom origin	*Non-United Kingdom origin*
2. Description of goods, works and services to be supplied to the purchaser (See note 2 below)		
	Sterling	*Other currency if any*
3. Total (estimated) contract price payable by purchaser		

	Amount	*Description*
4. Estimated amounts, if any, paid (or to be paid by the contractor in respect of goods or services of non-United Kingdom origin procured (or to be procured) by the contractor for the purposes of the contract.	In respect of non-United Kingdom goods and services	
	(*a*) goods or materials	
	(*b*) work to be done or services performed in purchaser's Country	
	(*c*) know-how	
	(*d*) plans, designs and technical documentation	
	(*e*) other services	

5. I hereby declare that I am employed in the United Kingdom by the contractor named below and have the authority to sign this certificate. I hereby undertake that in performance of the contract no goods or services which are not of United Kingdom origin will be supplied by the contractor other than those specified in paragraph 4 above.

Signed:............
Position held:............
For and on behalf of:............
(Name and Address of Contractor)
Date:............

Note 1. For the purposes of this declaration the United Kingdom includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
2. For chemicals and allied products use certificate overleaf.

APPENDIX C (CHEMICALS)
UNITED KINGDOM/CEYLON LOAN No. 1, 1969
CONTRACT CERTIFICATE FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS ONLY

Date of Contract:............ Contract No.:............

2. *Description of Product(s) to be supplied to Purchasrer (Note A)*	*£ Price*	*UK Tariff Classification (Note B)*	*Is the product of UK Origin? (See Note C) State 'Yes' or 'No'*

3. Total (Estimated) Contract Price payable by Purchaser in Sterling – £:............
4. (Declaration) I hereby declare that I am employed in the United Kingdom by the Contractor named below and have the authority to sign this certificate, and that the above information is correct.

Signed:............
Position held:............
Name and Address of Contractor:............

Date:............

NOTES

A. This form is only to be used for chemical and allied products, most of which are covered by the appropriate sub-headings of Chapters 15, 25, 28-35, and 37-40 of the U.K. Tariff.

B. *See* :—
  (i) H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff H.M.S.O.
  (ii) Classification of Chemicals in Brussels Nomenclature H.M.S.O.

C. (i) A product is regarded as of 'U.K. Origin' if made *either* wholly from indigenous U.K. materials *OR* according to the appropriate EFTA qualifying process using imported materials wholly or in part.
  (ii) The EFTA qualifying processes are set out in Schedule I of the "EFTA Compendium for the Use of Exporters". H.M.S.O.
  (iii) For the purposes of this declaration it is to be emphasised that the "Alternative percentage criterion" DOES NOT APPLY.
  (iv) The words "Area Origin" where they appear in the above Schedule must be taken to mean "U.K. Origin" only.
  (v) For the purposes of this declaration, the "Basic Materials List" (Schedule III of the EFTA Compendium) does not apply.
  (vi) If a qualifying process is not listed for the material in question, advice should be sought from Loans Administration Section, Finance Department, Ministry of Overseas Development Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.

D. For the purpose of this declaration the United Kingdom includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 309,, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2642).

SINGAPORE

Import control

THE SINGAPORE *Government Gazette* dated July 12, 1969, publishes the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) (Amendment No. 9) Notification 1969, which amends the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by the addition of the following item:

118. Instant coffee.

This means that the above-mentioned item is now subject to special import licensing. Import and Export Notice No. 13 of 1969 adds to the above by stating that the import of instant coffee is subject to a quota restriction of 105 per cent of 1968 imports and that licences will be issued up to 6/12 of the annual quota and will be valid until December 31, 1969. A preliminary announcement concerning this notice appeared in the *Export Service Bulletin* No. 139/69 dated July 17, 1969.

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Tariff Section, Room E.47, Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/472/473).

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiry on cherries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of cherries – fresh, preserved in brine or preserved by sugar (tariff items 08.07, 08.11 or 20.04).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh	\$0·006 per lb. primage 10%	\$0·002 per lb. primage 5%
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water, in other preserving solutions or in any other manner, but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:		
08.11.11	in packs of less than 1 gallon	\$1·15 per gal.	\$0·92 per gal.
08.11.190	other	\$1·02 per gal.	\$0·82 per gal.
08.11.900	other	\$0·425 per gal.	\$0·225 per gal.
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar, whether in drained, glace or crystallized form:		
20.04.300	Cherries	47½% and except in respect of goods specified in note 5 to this chapter, a temporary duty of \$0·06 per lb. Primage 10% other than drained cherries	22½% and except in respect of goods specified in note 5 to this chapter, a temporary duty of \$0·06 per lb. Primage 5% other than drained cherries

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than **August 18.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319), quoting reference No. CRE 1651/69.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **machine tools for working wood, plastic, stone, etc., and tools for working in the hand and accessories** (tariff items 84.46, 84.47, 84.48.2, 84.48.3, 84.48.9 and 84.49).

This reference is of departmental origin and as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable, may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than August 18. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319), quoting reference No. CRE 1637/69.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement

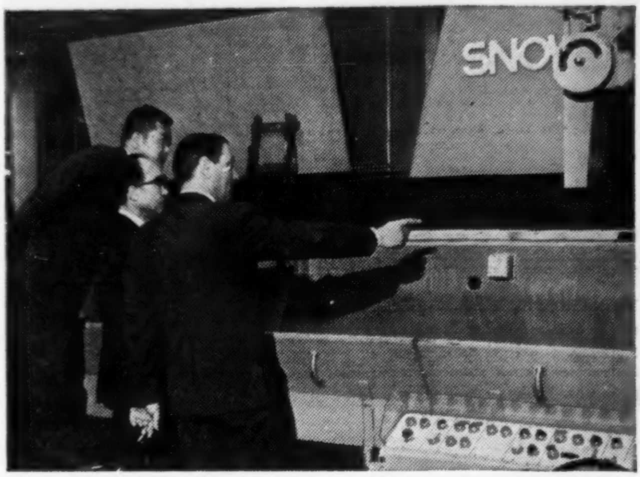
THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry recently announced that the Australian and New Zealand Governments had reached agreement on the undermentioned list of commodities to be added to Schedule A of the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement with effect from July 1, 1969. Details of the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 17, 1965 (page 638) and September 24, 1965 (page 704).

The decision to include these commodities finalizes the third of the regular reviews provided for in the Agreement for the purposes of broadening its trade coverage. During the course of this third review both Governments considered a common list of products, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 24, 1969 (page 236).

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319 or 2321) quoting reference no. CRE 16678/G.

Additions to Schedule A effective from July 1, 1969

Australian Tariff Item		Description of goods (Expressed in terms of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature)	New Zealand Tariff Item
Ex 10.07.1	Ex 10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals; viz.: Millet; canary seed; grain sorghum	10.07.1
Ex 21.07.9	Ex 21.07	Food preparations not falling within any other item; viz.: Suet preparations containing more than 50% by weight of suet	Ex 21.07.09
27.09	27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, crude	27.09
28.16	28.16	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution	28.16.01 28.16.09



Japanese visitors to the Sheffield machine tool firm of Snow & Company Limited listen intently as Mr. S. Lilley, sales manager, explains features of a horizontal spindle surface grinding machine. Two similar Snow & Company machines have recently been sold to Japan in a £100,000 deal.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

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Australian Tariff Item		Description of goods (Expressed in terms of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature)	New Zealand Tariff Item
36.07	36.07	Ferro-cerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms	36.07.01 36.07.09
58.01.1 Ex 58.01.9	58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (whether made up not); viz.:— Knotted carpets, not being floor rugs wholly or partly of wool	Ex 58.01.01 Ex 58.01.09
Ex 58.04.1 Ex 58.04.3 Ex 58.04.91 Ex 58.04.99	Ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within item 55.08 or fabrics falling within item 58.05); viz.: Fabrics of cotton, except those: Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz. per square yard, and Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise	58.04.29
Ex 68.11	Ex 68.11	Goods made of cement (including slag cement), of concrete or of artificial stone (including granulated marble agglomerated with cement), reinforced or not; viz.: Bricks, blocks or slabs that: (a) Do not exceed 24 inches in length, 8 inches in width and 8 inches in thickness; and (b) have each side and face parallel with the opposite side and face; and (c) have all sides and faces of rectangular shape, but not including goods composed of chips of marble set irregularly in cement and polished	Ex 68.11.09
74.04.111 74.04.119 74.04.191 74.04.199 74.04.21 74.04.22 Ex 74.04.29 Ex 74.04.99	Ex 74.04	Wrought plates, sheets and strips of copper; viz.: Goods of brass or muntz metal; goods of unalloyed copper, other than corrugated or perforated	74.04.03 74.04.09 74.04.11
Ex 84.17.59	Ex 84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical; viz.: Counter-type coffee making machines	Ex 84.17.29
Ex 84.25.39	Ex 84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery; straw and fodder presses; hay or grass mowers; winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed, grain or leguminous vegetables and egg-grading and other grading machines for agricultural produce (other than machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry falling within item 84.29); viz.: Combine harvester-threshers	84.25.11
84.40.4	Ex 84.40	Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other supports; machines of a kind used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wall-paper, wrapping paper, linoleum and other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefore; viz.: Bleaching and dyeing machines	84.40.26
Ex 84.45.229	Ex 84.45	Machine-tools for working metal or metallic carbides, not being machines falling within item 84.49 or 84.50; viz.: Broaching machines	Ex 84.45.19
Ex 85.14.99	Ex 85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers; viz.: Speech trainers	Ex 85.22.29
Ex 86.03.000	Ex 86.03	Other rail locomotives; viz.: Electric rail locomotives	86.03.01
92.12.1 Ex 92.12.9	Ex 92.12	Gramophone records and other sound or similar recordings; matrices for the production of records, prepared record blanks, film for mechanical sound recording, prepared tapes, wires, strips and like goods of a kind commonly used for sound or similar recording; viz.: Gramophone records for use in conjunction with educational films falling within paragraph 37.04.21 or sub-item 37.07.1; matrices for the production of records; prepared record blanks; recorded discs	92.12.01 92.12.02 92.12.03 92.12.04 92.12.05 Ex 92.12.09
Ex 98.07	Ex 98.07	Date sealing or numbering stamps, and the like (including devices for printing or embossing labels), designed for operating in the hand; hand operated composing sticks and hand printing sets incorporating such composing sticks; viz.: Date, sealing or numbering stamps and the like including devices for printing or embossing labels, self-inking, designed for operating in the hand	98.07.01
98.10.1 98.10.9	98.10	Mechanical lighters and similar lighters, including chemical and electrical lighters, and parts therefor, but not flints or wicks	98.10.01 98.10.02 98.10.09

The Minister for Trade and Industry also announced that the New Zealand Government had recently reduced the Australian rates of duty on 65 tariff items to the level of the British Preferential Tariff. Under the Agreement the New Zealand Government undertook within eight years to remove any difference between the rates of duty applicable to Australian goods and the lowest rate applicable to the same goods from any third country.

A list of these items was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 23, 1969 (page 259).

New Zealand—Australia free trade agreement — elimination of margins of preference

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has received an objection to their intention to recommend a reduction of the rates of duty applicable to imports of Australian origin to the levels of the British Preferential Tariff on Rubber Bands (Ex Tariff Item 40.14.01), notified in *Board of Trade Journal* notice of April 25, 1969, page 1229.

A public inquiry, to hear evidence on the proposed action as it affects rubber bands and to take note of evidence regarding the rates of duty applicable to those goods and import licensing as it affects them, will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, September 23, 1969, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Acting Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, September 2, 1969. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E.54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 26547/G.

Emergency Protection Authority report

COPIES of the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report have now been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321) quoting the reference CRE 758/69.

Tariff Item	Description
84.60.09	Moulds and foundry moulding boxes.

Tariff and Development Board inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board, having now received the evidence from interested parties, will conduct a public inquiry into import duties and import licensing affecting hat-making blocks (Tariff item 84.39.01) referred to in Schedule C of *Board of Trade Journal* Notice of February 28, 1969, pages 655/6. The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Thursday, September, 1969, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321) quoting reference CRE 760/69.

Customs tariff inquiry: bookbinders' machines

FOLLOWING the receipt by the Minister of Industries and Commerce, in New Zealand, of a report from the New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority, the Ministry of Industries and Commerce has referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board, for inquiry and report, the question of what permanent form of protection if any, is necessary in respect of Bookbinders' Gathering and Stitching machines.

(Continued on next page)

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OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

The goods in question are classified in the tariff item shown below:

		Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
84.32.00	Bookbinders' gathering and stitching machines	Free	20%	25%

The proposed exemption from import licensing has been deferred for 12 months, or until the Board has examined this matter. In the meantime the goods continue in the present 'C' category for import licensing purposes.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Wednesday, September 24, 1969, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Acting Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, September 9, 1969. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 754/69.

Emergency Protection Authority inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of the following goods:

Sulphonated derivatives of hydro-carbons.

Details of the tariff items, under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff Item	Unit	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
Ex 29.03.00	..	Free	20%	25%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by August 27, 1969.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents in New Zealand.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 771/69.

Customs tariff inquiry: domestic capacity measures

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY referred to in *Board of Trade Journal* notice of July 2, 1969, page 68, will take place in Wellington on November 11, 1969, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statement (12 copies should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Acting Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, October 24, 1969. 'Notes for the Guidance of

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance.
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to **HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to: **Box No.—Board of Trade Journal, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.**

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for remould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of good, part worns and unused remoulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E.54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 765/69.

CHILE

Customs Schedule amendments

THE following amendments were made recently to the Chilean Customs Schedule:

Tariff	Details	Duties	
		Specific	Ad valorem
38.03.01	Activated carbons	KG Free	100% until December 31, 1969
38.19	*Insert* new sub-item: 24-Phyto-regulators for growing fruit	KG Free	20%
39.01.03.02	*Add* the word 'saturated.'		
39.01.03.04	*Add* the word 'saturated.'		
39.02.99	*Insert* new sub-item: 06-Rigid transparent PVC foil 0·2-0·3 mm. thick, up to 155 mm. wide	KG Free	165%
57.03	Unprocessed jute	Duties suspended until December 31, 1969	
73.15.05.01	Amend to read: Grain orientated silicon steels of less than 1·8 watts loss per kilo at 15,000 Gauss	KG Free	25%
73.15.05	*Insert* new sub-item: 02-silicon steel, less than 0·5 mm. thick, with less than 1·2 watts loss per kilo at 10,000 Gauss	KG Free	25%
73.15.06	*Insert* new sub-item: 02-Silicon steel, less than 0·5 mm. thick, with less than 1·2	KG Free	25%
83.03.80	Zinc containers	Free (until June 30, 1970)	100%
84.06.99.02	Motors with gear box incorporated for public transport services, provided imports were registered by Central Bank before February 4, 1969	Free (until December 31, 1969)	5%
87.14	*Insert* new sub-item: 03-Hydraulic transporting carts, with a lifting capacity of over 1,500 kilos	KG Free	120%

Modifications to Permitted Import List

THE FOLLOWING modifications in the Chilean Permitted Import List were made recently:

Page	Item No.		Percentage of prior deposit
9	9.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin and juniper	0
31	28.33	*Insert* new sub-heading: Bromides, oxybromides, bromates and perbromates and hypobromites: Potassium bromate	0
43	30.03	Item No. 3 – *insert* between 'similar' and 'products' the word 'carcinogenic'	0
45		*Insert* new sub-item:	0
		Anzathioprine, in tablets	0
		Alter 'Cefaloridine tablets' to read: Cephaloridine and cephalotine tablets	0
47		Replace 'Streptoquinase . . . .' to read: Enzyme preparations	0
49		*Insert* new sub-headings: Mexase tablets	0
70	39.02	*Insert* new sub-item: Sheets of rigid PVC, transparent, 0·2 to 0·3 mm. thick and up to 115 mm. wide	0
114	73.02	Ferro-silicon	0
117		*Insert* new sub-item: Silicon steels up to 0·5 mm. thick, of less than 1·2 watts loss per kilogram at 10,000 gauss	0

BARBADOS

Consumption tax

THE BARBADOS Consumption Tax Order, 1969, has amended the Schedule to the Consumption Tax Act, 1962, by providing for new rates of tax to be imposed on refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, whisky, brandy, gin and vodka.

Details of the taxes involved may be obtained from the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3), to whom all other inquiries about the above notice should be addressed.

UNITED STATES

Motor Vehicle Safety Standards: Standards 109 and 110

THE UNITED STATES Federal Highway Administration has announced various amendments to standards 109 and 110 relating to new pneumatic tyres and tyre selection and rims for passenger cars effective August 18, 1969.

The amendments add various tyre size designations to Appendix A of standard 109 and various alternative rims to Appendix A of standard 110.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section (United States) Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.1 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457) (Federal Register July 19, 1969).

(Continued on next page)

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UNITED STATES, *continued*

Textile fibre products

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 18 and May 9, 1969 gave notice of a proposal of the United States Federal Trade Commission to revise paragraph (c) of Rule 10 of the rules and regulations under the United States Textile Fibre Products Identification Act.

The Federal Trade Commission has now announced details of an amended section (c) which becomes effective on August 18, 1969.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section (United States), Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.1 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457) (Federal Register July 19, 1969).

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards: Standard 211

THE UNITED STATES Federal Highway Administration has published an interpretation of the term 'wheel nuts' as used in motor vehicle safety standard 211 which relates to wheel nuts, wheel discs and hub caps for passenger cars and multi-purpose passenger vehicles.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section (United States), Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457) (Federal Register July 25, 1969).

CANADA

Hearing on sugar: reference No. 146

THE CANADIAN Tariff Board has received the following letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, dated July 11, 1969:

> Dear Mr. Audette:
>
> 'In view of recent changes in the international sugar market including Canada's accession to the new International Sugar Agreement, I believe it would be useful to review thoroughly the rates of duty and the tariff nomenclature for sugar and related products.
>
> 'I therefore direct the Tariff Board to make a study and report under Section 4(2) of the Tariff Board Act on tariff items 13400-1 to 13705-1 inclusive, tariff items 14000-1 and 14005-1 and on item 97050-1. The Board may also include in its study other related items which it considers relevant to its inquiry. The study should cover, *inter alia*, the effectiveness of the present nomenclature and the economic effect of the tariff structure on imports and prices of refined sugar, on the Canadian refiners' margins, and on sugar beet production in Canada.
>
> 'If in the Board's judgment amendments to the Customs Tariff are desirable, I would request that the Board prepare a revised schedule of tariff items, with recommendations as to rates of duty.
>
> 'I would ask that the Board submit its report as soon as possible.' (*Signed*) *E. J. Benson.*

In due course, notification as to dates and places of public sittings will be given through the Canada *Gazette* and the Board's general mailing list. In the meantime, all who may desire to receive further notices regarding Reference 146, and who are not already on the Board's general mailing list, should communicate with the Secretary of the Tariff Board, Ottawa 4, to have their name placed on the mailing list for Reference 146.

No written submissions should be made to the Board until dates of public sittings are announced and directions are given to the filing of proposals and briefs.

Hearing on knitted outer garments: reference No. 145

THE CANADIAN Tariff Board has received the following letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, dated July 3, 1969:

> Dear Mr. Audette:
>
> 'I have received representations to the effect that certain types of knitted outer garments normally described as sweaters, cardigans or pullovers, are being imported into Canada in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian producers. These garments are imported under tariff items 56805-1 and 56810-1.
>
> 'In considering these representations the Government will wish to have in its possession the most complete information which can be obtained regarding the production, consumption, marketing, imports and exports of these products.
>
> 'I, therefore, direct the Tariff Board to make a study under Section 4(2) of the Tariff Board Act of the impact of imports of knitted outer garments of these types on the Canadian producers of these garments and on producers of other related products which, in the opinion of the Board, are affected by these imports.
>
> 'The term "other related products" would, of course, encompass, in addition to goods which form the materials used in the manufacture of knitted outer garments, e.g. fibres and yarns, those types of garments which, while not specifically classifiable as sweaters, cardigans or pullovers, form, in the opinion of the Board, an integral part of the operations of Canadian producers of those products.
>
> 'I would ask the Board to submit a report on its study as soon as possible.' (*Signed*) *E. J. Benson.*

In due course, notification as to dates and places of public sittings will be given through the Canada *Gazette* and the Board's general mailing list. In the meantime, all who may desire to receive further notices regarding Reference 145, and who are not already on the Board's general mailing list, should communicate with the Secretary of the Tariff Board, Ottawa 4, to have their name placed on the mailing list for Reference 145.

No written submissions should be made to the Board until dates of public sittings are announced and directions are given for the filing of proposals and briefs.

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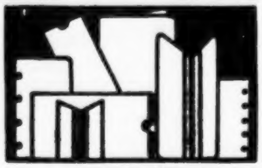

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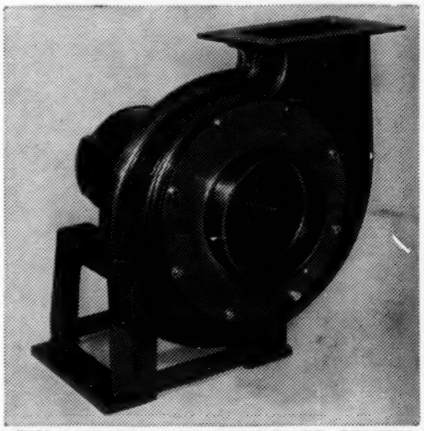

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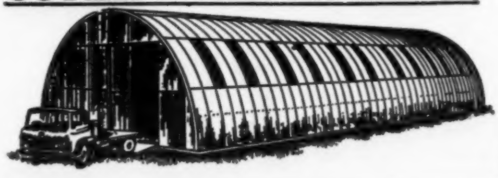

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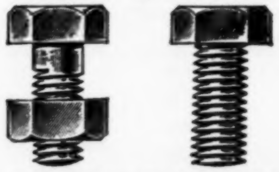

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